

Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



January, 1998



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

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CHATTER

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Editor's Notes

Last year about this time the CCC Board members held a meeting and discussed several items that needed to be addressed. Some were acted on during the year and many were not. Next year we will be very busy getting ready for the ANA annual convention to be held in Chicago so this is the year we need to get some of our projects worked on and completed.

Some items for consideration: life membership; Constitution and by-laws made current and published; review existing awards programs - update and add new awards; consider a special event for our 80th Anniversary in 1999; etc. If you have any ideas or want to be involved in working on any of these, contact any one of your officers.

Also this year we must form committees for the ANA convention. Each committee needs a chairperson and some workers. There will be more on this later, but again you can contact one of the officers if you want to be involved in a certain phase of the convention.

1998 annual dues are due. Enclosed is an addressed envelope for your convenience in making your payment. Regular dues is \$10.00. If a decision is made on life membership in the next couple of months you will receive a \$10.00 credit if you decide to convert.

Our President, Mark Wieclaw, has available the new book *Official Guide to Coin Grading and Counterfeit Detection* by PCGS, for club members at the reduced price of \$19.00. See him at the January meeting for a copy.

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 947th MEETING

After our wonderful holiday dinner at The Hickory Pit, the 947th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by President Mark Wieclaw at 8pm on December 10, 1997. Normal business was motioned off and Mark called on Carl Wolf who introduced member Joel Reznick as our featured speaker.

Joel spoke on figurals, which are key tags or watch fobs in the shape of the item they are advertising. His slide presentation showed a wide variety of figurals, such as cars, trucks, locks, motors, saws, Kellogg's Corn Flakes, Blatz Beer, and clothes. It was a fascinating after-dinner talk enjoyed by all. At the conclusion of his talk, Joel was presented with an Educational Award and the featured speaker's medal.

Carl Wolf next presented the Cabeen Awards for exhibits during the year. First Place (gold) went to Mark Wieclaw, who has won 5 times in a row. Second Place (silver) was awarded to Bob Leonard. Honorable Mention was won by Mike Metras, Dick DeRobertis and Drew Michyeta.

Other awards went to Saul Needleman (Literary Award), John Connolly, who won a 1997 silver eagle for all correct answers to the November Quiz, and Marty Vinik, who had the most correct answers for all the monthly quizzes and who will receive a 1997 proof silver eagle for his efforts.

Mark presented several President's Awards to individuals who put forth a lot of effort in behalf of the Club throughout the year. Among those receiving these awards were Bill Burd and his daughter Katie for all the work involved in publishing the Chatter, Saul Needleman for preparing the monthly columns in the Chatter on the featured speaker and exhibitors (Speaker's World and Show and Tell Corner respectively), Jeff Rosinia for his efforts in site preparation and running the projector during talks and exhibits, and Carl Wolf for all of his many and varied efforts in advancing the club in many areas. Carl was instrumental in helping Joel Reznick put together his interesting talk on figurals. Congratulations to all award winners for helping make the Chicago Coin Club the interesting and lively organization that it is.

Meeting adjourned at 8:50 pm

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary Treasurer

IMPORTANT DATES

Jan 14 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Mark Wieclaw**, *Coin Photography with a 35mm Camera*

Good photographs of coins cannot be achieved through the simple "point-and-shoot" method. Only by employing special techniques, plus having the right lens, the correct film and proper lighting can you get good results. Mark Wieclaw has been taking coin photographs for ten years and delivered a program on this subject five years ago. Since then he has refined his techniques and developed new processes, especially in photographing coins in plastic housing. Those who attend will leave with a better appreciation of the narrow requirements needed and will gain the knowledge of how they can do it themselves. A handout will be available.

Feb 21 CCC Meeting - Held in conjunction with the 4th annual Chicago Paper Money Exposition - Featured Speaker - **Douglas Ball, Ph.D.**, *U. S. Continental and Colonial Currency, 1690-1786*

Continental and Colonial currency evolved in a chaotic fashion. Join Douglas Ball as he tells the story of how the international economy of our country developed with only modest cooperation of the thirteen different governments each issuing their own currency. A colony's proximity to unfriendly Indian territory had the largest single impact on a local economy with heavy military spending and resulting inflation. Those who attend this talk will leave with the knowledge of how the economic peculiarities of that time and its resulting impact is still with us today and is reflected in our Constitutional provisions and the NYSE. Douglas Ball is Vice President and Director of Research of R. M. Smythe & Co., Inc., dealers of paper money, stocks and bonds since 1880.

NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions below on a piece of paper and return it at the next meeting. The monthly winner will be determined by a drawing and will receive a one ounce Silver Eagle. A cumulative total will be kept for each participating member. The winner will be announced at the December banquet.

Match the denomination with the Ancient Empire.

A.) Greek B.) Roman C.) Byzantine D.) A & B E.) B & C

1. Aureus
2. Solidus
3. Litra
4. Obol
5. Dekadrachm
6. Tremissis
7. Denarius
8. Triobol
9. Follis
10. Miliarense
11. Sestertius
12. Quadrans



BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

Feb 2	Tillie Boosel	
Feb 9	Steven G. Zitowsky	1991
Feb 25	Walter Pershke	1968
Feb 27	James P. Flannery	1996
Feb 27	Ronald Martino	1991

OUR 948th MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, January 14, 1998

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: First National Bank Building
18th Floor
on Dearborn
Between Madison and Monroe

Enter building at south entrance of the Dearborn side. Sign in at the security desk and take elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker - **Mark Wieclaw**, *Coin Photography with a 35mm Camera.*

CHATTER MATTER

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

Chicago Coin Club
P.O. Box 2301
Chicago, IL 60690

VISIT OUR WEB SITE

<http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html>

CONTACTING YOUR EDITOR

TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd
Chicago Coin Company, Inc.
6455 W. Archer Ave.
Chicago, IL 60638

CLUB OFFICERS

Mark Wieclaw - President
Carl Wolf - First Vice President
Brian Stubbs - Second Vice President

Directors: Robert Feiler
Mike Metras
Andrew Michyeta III
Jeff Rosinia

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton - Secretary/Treasurer
William A. Burd - Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan - Archivist

Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



February, 1998



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Editor's Notes

This month's meeting will not be at the regular time or location but instead will be held on Saturday February 21st at the Ramada O'Hare hotel. Details inside.

If you have not paid your club dues for 1998 please do so now. Either bring the money to the next meeting or mail a check to our secretary. Dues is \$10.00 for regular membership. The address is on the last page.

Our January meeting was great despite the snow storm. Our featured speaker was excellent and the show and tell was one of our best ever. Our meetings are always informative, educational and fun. Try and make one!

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 948th MEETING

The 948th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order on January 14, 1998 at 7 pm at the First National Bank Building by President Mark Wieclaw. Minutes from the previous meeting were accepted. The treasurer's report in abbreviated version was accepted. Guests for the evening were Patrick Wooldridge and Ray Doole. There was a first reading for membership for Patrick Wooldridge.

The featured speaker for the evening was Mark Wieclaw who spoke on close-up 35 MM photography and numismatics. Mark highlighted certain techniques, including using a macro lens, close-up rings and teleconverters.

Exhibitors for the evening were as follows:

1. Drew Michyeta - silver, gold and platinum proof sets honoring 1876 Centennial of U. S.
2. Mark Wieclaw - various Roman denarii (bust left and Emperor Tiberius)
3. Bob Feiler - anti-slavery token with hole, 1996 Swiss silver 20 Franc proof, 1610 Austrian taler and 1610 Austrian box taler
4. Carl Wolf - two pieces tobacco money from New Guinea
5. Saul Needleman - 1991 Ghanan cowrie, Jacques Schuman personal medal, 1917 10 mil Egyptian piece, Mexican bi-metallic piece, personal medal for 25th wedding anniversary, Fort Sheridan blue chip award metals
6. Bob Weinstein - 1492 Burgundian coins and several 1499 Dutch Burgundian coins
7. Jim Rondinelli - Flavius Valens, Roman Coin Project
8. Bob Leonard - Alexander the Great coins, Roman Macedonian coin, 1992 Greek coin set, 1993 Republic of Macedonia from former Yugoslavia
9. Patrick Wooldridge(guest) - Soviet Union medals including Yuri Gargarin medal

Carl Wolf reported that the giveaways are in order for both CPMX and CICF. Carl will also be conducting the club meeting at CPMX.

Cont'd

Under old business Marty Vinik had the highest cumulative score for the monthly numismatic quizzes written by Mark Wieclaw. He was awarded a 1997 silver proof eagle for his efforts. Also, the rules for submission of papers is still in question to be worked out later.

For new business, the constitution and by-laws are to printed in pamphlet form and distributed to club members. Mark reported that PCGS books on coin grading and counterfeit detection are now available.

John Connally won the monthly Chatter numismatic quiz and was awarded a 1998 silver eagle.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary Treasurer

OUR 949th MEETING

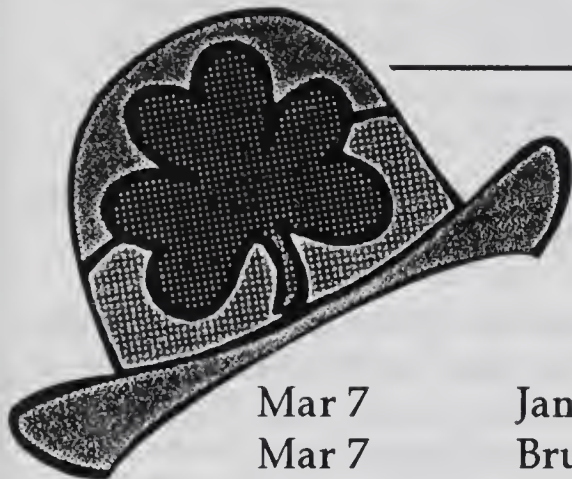
DATE: Saturday, February 21, 1998

TIME: 1:00 PM

PLACE: Ramada O'Hare Hotel
6600 N. Mannheim Road
Rosemont, IL

Meeting will be held in conjunction with the 4th
Annual Chicago Paper Money Exposition.

Featured speaker - **Douglas Ball, Ph.D., U. S.**
Continental & Colonial Currency, 1690-1786.



BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

Mar 7	James R. Budd	1964
Mar 7	Bruno Rzepka	1968
Mar 11	George Lill, III	
Mar 14	Donald R. Srbeny	1987
Mar 16	Michael Brodsky	1991
Mar 16	Joseph T. Tomasko	1984
Mar 19	Charles Ricard	1963
Mar 20	Sidney Bick	1953
Mar 23	Eileen Peterson	1982
Mar 25	David B. Silberman	1971
Mar 29	Arthur C. Allen	1966
Mar 29	Nancy Wilson	1984
Mar 31	Andrew E. Michyeta, III	1984

SHOW AND TELL
by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

JANUARY MEETING

Considering the inclement weather , an unusually large number of those present were prepared to show new acquisitions, etc.

The first exhibitor was Drew Michyeta who showed three proof 100 franc coins of France, in gold, silver and platinum, with the portrait of the Statue of Liberty, issued to commemorate the centenary of the U.S. in 1876. A fourth version of the coin exists in palladium.

Mark Wieclaw was the second exhibitor with a set of three coins and one other piece, two Roman denarii of Tiberius with different versions of the Livia reverse, one denarius of Antonius Pius with the bust left instead of the usual right. and a candy tin with a variety of ancient coins pictured on the lid, presented to employees by Harlan Berk.

The next exhibitor was Robert Feiler who showed his 'buys of the year': A 1610 Austrian thaler converted into a screw type box dollar. The item was extremely unusual in having inside, a portrait inside of a young noble woman, together with a series of hand-painted partial drawings on mica 'planchets'. As each mica painting was slipped over the original portrait, one could change the style of dress worn by the woman, or even alter her facial expressions. The item was very unusual. A second part of Bob's exhibit was of an 1838 U.S. anti-slavery copper token featuring a kneeling female slave in chains with clasped hands surrounded by the inscription 'Am I not a woman and a sister'. The design is similar to the one used to mark the abolishment of slavery by Great Britain. A parallel piece exists with a male figure in similar pose and the inscription "Am I not a man and a brother'.

Bill's final piece was a 1996 proof Swiss 20 franc coin showing a dragon which is part of the landscape and legend series. The dragon depicted was drinking the milk from local herds of cows until the herdsmen asked for religious intervention.

Carl Wolf showed two pieces of tobacco money which he had framed as part of his growing collection of odd and curious money. The pieces are from Papua, New Guinea in Melanesia, but Carl feels that the twists were made in the United States and that they eventually ended up in Melanesia as trade items.

The next presenter was Saul B. Needleman who showed a variety of coins and medals of numismatic interest. The first piece was a 2 cedis coin of Ghana depicting the type of cowry shell similar to those given away last year as the Chicago Coin Club odd-and-curious souvenir of CICF. Another piece was the \$2 New Peso bimetallic coin of Mexico together with an explanation of how the bimetallic coins are manufactured at the mint. A brass token commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Jacques Schuman Coin Co. of Amsterdam, Netherlands was the next piece. This token was given to Saul by Jacques Schuman in Amsterdam in 1980 on the occasion of the anniversary. In addition to appropriate legends, the token shows the building which contained the coin shop at that time. The final piece was a overstruck quarter prepared by Adam Cool of New Jersey, designed by Saul for his wife on the occasion of their 25th wedding anniversary in 1979. The piece was made in three varieties, struck on a silver quarter of 1954, on a clad quarter and on a Bicentennial quarter of 1979.

The next presenter was Bob Weinstein who showed several early dated coins of Burgundian Netherlands. The first was a silver briquet of Gelderland, dated 1492, for Philip the Fair showing a lion rampant, holding a shield. The second was a silver potard from Holland, dated 1499, with a shield obverse. The third was another silver potard, dated 1499, from Namur again with a shield obverse and issued for Philip the Fair.

The seventh presenter was Jim Rondinelli with a coin of Flavius Valens (364-378 CE) and two coins showing the use of U.S. on coins.

The final regular presenter was Bob Leonard showing coins of the four Macedonias, the kingdom of Macedonia, the Roman province of Macedonia, a modern Greek coin referring to Macedonia and a set of coins of the Republic of Macedonia (part of the former Yugoslavia). He also showed a book titled 'The Falsification of Macedonian History'.

Patrick Woolridge, a new member applicant, showed three pieces related to Russian achievements in space. These included a Soviet ruble with a portrait of Vehovsky, a hero of the Soviet Union, and Sputnik. Vehovsky was the designer of the Soyuz and director of the Sputnik program. A second piece showed Alexi Leonov who was the first human to walk in space and the first to use the Soyuz. The medal was a 1 ounce fine German Silver and showed the bust and appropriate legends. The third piece showed the bust of Yuri Gagarin who was the first man in space. The medal was made from metal taken from the Vostok spacecraft and pictured the spacecraft on the reverse.

SPEAKER'S WOR[L]D

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

JANUARY MEETING

Speaker for the January meeting was Mark Wieclaw with the subject, Coin Photography with a 35mm Camera. The detailed and well-documented program served as a check list of parameters that should (have to) be considered in photographing coins for any reason. For practical photography of coins, most publications use a 'large' (3inx4in) format because it is difficult to obtain 1:1 size photos with 35mm film. On the other hand, more 35mm cameras are in use than larger format types because of the potential cost of large format cameras. Even within the 35mm type of camera, one has the choice of the point-and-shoot variety currently popular, and the Single Lens Reflex type, and even the latter can be of the manual focus or auto focus variety. The SLR shows you what will appear on the film so that one can adjust as needed, while the point-and-shoot is more chancy. With either type of camera, it may be necessary to use special methods for getting in close enough to get the desired picture. To get close, one may need a) a close up lens - the edges are usually blurred while the center is sharp, or b) extension tubes, or c) bellows, or d) macro lenses - these can get within inches of the subject, or e) teleconverters. Use of b), c), or e) generally require adjusting the f stop (to a smaller number) to let in more light. Teleconverters can be used for other photography as well, but will need a tripod for stability.

Additional equipment such as a copy stand, with or without lights, a tripod and level for stability, an angle finder, A or B types, for convenient viewing, a cable release to avoid shaking the camera during use and polarizing lens or filters to cut down on reflection or to correct incandescent light to balanced daylight conditions.

Dependent upon the projected use of the final photographic product, one must determine whether print or slide film should be used. For public presentations, slides probably are preferred, but for publications, print film must be used. Even within each category of film, it is necessary to determine the amount of light available via the speed of the film. A higher film speed requires less additional light, but may produce increasing graininess. A film speed of 100-200 provides a good balance between available light and graininess.

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With inadequate lighting, the final product may be washed out and may even produce color changes, i.e., a gold or copper coin looking silvery. Use of a balanced light bulb versus a tungsten bulb can make a big difference in the appearance of the final photo. Balanced bulbs are expensive and last about three hours. Lights can be arranged to provide axial or overhead illumination. Angled illumination (45 degrees) may result in shadows unless the lights are carefully balanced to soften the shadows. This method is good for photography of slabbed coins, since reflections off the slab are minimized. Variations in overhead illumination must be carefully balanced or unusual conditions can be created which may interfere with the objective of the photo. This will include changes in the true color of the coin because of the effects of the intensity of the lights being used and of the color of the background against which the coin is being photographed. Even the amount and type of light filtering into the room from other sources can effect the nature of the final photo. It is important to photograph the coin in a darkened room against a proper background for best results.

Ring lights, essentially a circular bulb surrounding the camera lens, is one way of insuring reproducible results. Ring lights can be of the 'always on type' or of the flash type which will go on only as the photo is being taken. The effect of lint or some background color variation can be eliminated by raising the coin off the background by about three inches.

Since focus to obtain high relief photos is desirable, it is necessary to use wider f-stops (let more light in). The discussion pointed out some of the many problems associated in photographing coins and should provide a good guide to anyone interested in trying to accomplish this goal. A simple device used by the speaker was demonstrated by the speaker. A glass plate at a 45 degree angle is mounted in a simple cardboard stand so that light is introduced through the back and the camera is placed overhead. Another device was suggested by one of the members in which a two-way mirror is used instead of the plate glass, again at a 45 degree angle. Light (flash gun) is introduced from the top and the camera is placed in front of the mirror. Light passes through the mirror and illuminates the coin. The reflection goes back up to the mirror and is reflected forward towards the camera. Bellows, extension tubes or close up rings can be used to adjust the size of the image.

IMPORTANT DATES

- Feb 21 CCC Meeting - Held in conjunction with the 4th annual Chicago Paper Money Exposition - Featured Speaker - **Douglas Ball, Ph.D., U. S. Continental and Colonial Currency, 1690-1786**

Continental and Colonial currency evolved in a chaotic fashion. Join Douglas Ball as he tells the story of how the international economy of our country developed with only modest cooperation of the thirteen different governments each issuing their own currency. A colony's proximity to unfriendly Indian territory had the largest single impact on a local economy with heavy military spending and resulting inflation. Those who attend this talk will leave with the knowledge of how the economic peculiarities of that time and its resulting impact is still with us today and is reflected in our Constitutional provisions and the NYSE. Douglas Ball is Vice President and Director of Research of R. M. Smythe & Co., Inc., dealers of paper money, stocks and bonds since 1880.

- Mar 14 CCC Meeting - Held in conjunction with the 23rd Annual Chicago International Coin Fair - Featured Speaker - **Jane I. Guyer, Ph.D., "Primitive Money" in 19th Century Equatorial Africa.**

As an anthropologist, Dr. Guyer took up the study of African primitive currencies to better understand social and economical conditions. She is not a numismatist, but by studying how currency and the transaction process played a role in the relationships between people, Dr. Guyer drew insights into the local and regional social structure in the era before colonial rule. Equatorial Africa is one of the most complex regions of the world for scholars of indigenous currency systems. The many different societies of this area created their own copper, iron, raphia-cloth and shell monies, and European traders imported yet others. Dr. Guyer's studies of the iron spear currency of Southern Cameroon included museum work and interviews with elders about manufacture and use in the past. Further questions about regional circulation led her to the comprehensive currency collection in the Royal Museum of Central African Tervuren, Belgium. Those who join Dr. Guyer for this informative program will hear a program on primitive money told from a perspective rarely heard in numismatic circles.

NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions below on a piece of paper and return it at the next meeting. The monthly winner will be determined by a drawing and will receive a one ounce Silver Eagle. A cumulative total will be kept for each participating member. The winner will be announced at the December banquet.

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Continental Currency was dated from May 10, 1775 to January 14, 1779.
2. Some Colonial Currency was printed with both English (pounds) and U. S. (dollars) values.
3. The lowest denomination of U. S. fractional currency is two cents.
4. The Treasury Notes of 1890 - 1891 were also referred to as Coin Notes, since they were backed by silver and gold coin.
5. U. S. World War II emergency notes with the "Hawaii" overprint on the back were issued in denominations ranging from \$1.00 to \$50.00.

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CONTACTING YOUR EDITOR

TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd
Chicago Coin Company, Inc.
6455 W. Archer Ave.
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CLUB OFFICERS

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CHATTER



March, 1998



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Editor's Notes

This month's meeting will not be at the regular time or location but instead will be held in conjunction with the Chicago International Coin Fair at the Merchandise Mart Expo Center on Saturday March 14th. Details inside.

Word just came in from Carl Wolf that our featured speaker for May will be Steve Feller from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. His topic will be money from WW II concentration camps. We will have more details next month.

Committee Chairmen for the Chicago ANA Convention in 1999 are presently being considered. More details will be in next month's Chatter. In the meantime if you have any comments or suggestions talk to Mark Wieclaw or Carl Wolf.

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 949th MEETING

The 949th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by First VP Carl Wolf at 1pm on Saturday, February 21st at the Chicago Paper Money Exposition. President Mark Wieclaw was out of town on other business. Normal business was postponed until the April meeting. Carl introduced the featured speaker, Dr. Douglas Ball, of R. M. Smythe and Co., who gave a very interesting and sometimes humorous talk on U. S. Continental and Colonial Currency. At the conclusion of the talk, Carl presented Dr. Ball with the club featured speaker medal as well as an Educational Certificate from the ANA.

Carl next introduced club member Bob Feiler who has been the author of all the club CPMX souvenir sheets to date. Bob was acknowledged for all his past and current efforts in connection with the souvenir sheets which included having reproductions made from the bank note collection of Herb and Martha Schingoethe. The souvenir sheets were then passed out to all in attendance with sheet #1 going to the club archives maintained by Phil Carrigan and sheet #2 going to the featured speaker, Dr. Douglas Ball.

Carl then introduced Kermit Wasmer who will be the General Chairman of the 1999 ANA Convention held in Chicago. Kermit named some of the committees needed for the convention, such as exhibits, education and activities director, and was looking for volunteers to head the various committees as well as others to serve on the committees. Mark Wieclaw will be the Assistant General Chairman of the convention.

Carl spoke briefly about next month's meeting held in conjunction with the Chicago International Coin Fair at the Merchandise Mart Exposition and featuring Dr. Jane I. Guyer speaking on Primitive Money in 19th Century Equatorial Africa. The souvenir sheet will be on manilla bracelets.

Meeting adjourned at 2:15pm

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary Treasurer

IMPORTANT DATES

Mar 14 CCC Meeting - Held in conjunction with the 23rd Annual Chicago International Coin Fair - Featured Speaker - **Jane I. Guyer, Ph.D.**, *"Primitive Money" in 19th Century Equatorial Africa*.

As an anthropologist, Dr. Guyer took up the study of African primitive currencies to better understand social and economical conditions. She is not a numismatist, but by studying how currency and the transaction process played a role in the relationships between people, Dr. Guyer drew insights into the local and regional social structure in the era before colonial rule. Equatorial Africa is one of the most complex regions of the world for scholars of indigenous currency systems. The many different societies of this area created their own copper, iron, raphia-cloth and shell monies, and European traders imported yet others. Dr. Guyer's studies of the iron spear currency of Southern Cameroon included museum work and interviews with elders about manufacture and use in the past. Further questions about regional circulation led her to the comprehensive currency collection in the Royal Museum of Central African Tervuren, Belgium. Those who join Dr. Guyer for this informative program will hear a program on primitive money told from a perspective rarely heard in numismatic circles.

Apr 8 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Jimmy Kaczor**, *Illinois-Michigan Canal Bank Notes*

During the 1830's government and business interests of the United States campaigned for big infrastructure improvements. Concerning Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River through a canal system was one of the projects that received widespread support. The flow of the Chicago River was reversed during this conjunction when it was connected to the Illinois River in Joliet. Competition from the Railroads in the 1870's put Canal traffic into a steep decline. By 1880 it was operating at a very low level and by the 1890 parts were filled in and returned to farmland. However, during its construction and operation, the Canal Company with the backing of the State of Illinois issued four different series of bank notes that were used to pay for materials and labor. Join Mr. Kaczor as he tells the story of the Illinois-Michigan Canal and shows a complete set of their bank notes.



BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

Apr 1	Charles J. Ryant, Jr.	
Apr 12	Mark Wieclaw	
Apr 15	Robert D. Leonard, Jr.	1983
Apr 15	Charles Menard	1995
Apr 18	Nancy Walsh	1997
Apr 27	Don Valenziano	1982

OUR 950th MEETING

DATE: Saturday, March 14, 1998

TIME: 1:00 PM

PLACE: Merchandise Mart Expo. Center
Holiday Inn Mart Plaza
350 N. Orleans St.
Downtown Chicago

Meeting will be held in conjunction with the 23rd
Annual Chicago International Coin Fair.

Featured speaker - **Jane I. Guyer, PhD.**, "*Primitive
Money*" in 19th Century Equatorial Africa.

SPEAKER'S WOR[L]D
by Saul B. Needleman Ph.D.

The February CCC meeting was held in conjunction with the Chicago Paper Money Show. Speaker for the afternoon was Dr. Douglas Ball.

Dr. Ball received a master's degree in History from Yale University and an MBA from Columbia. His doctorate is in economics from the University of London. Dr. Ball currently is Vice-President for Research at R.M. Smythe and Company. He has been a numismatist since 1976 and is a two-time winner of the Heath Literary award and a contributing columnist for the Banknote Reporter. He has assisted in writing a number of books and articles on various numismatic topics and is a founder of NASCA. One of Dr. Ball's more recent works is an NLG prize-winning article dealing with the Sesquicentennial of Texas Republic currency. His topic this afternoon dealt with Colonial and Continental Paper Currency.

The theme for his presentation was set with the following quotation: 'The true collector is never satisfied with mere acquisition. There is more to be described other than completeness or scarcity or condition. An absorbing story lies beneath the surface. The deeper we delve into it, the greater becomes our desire to learn more and, through our study, find answers to the questions which puzzle the layman. We shall never finish our apprenticeship for there will always be new discoveries as we go on - and new problems. But herein, lies the real thrust of intelligent collecting.' Having set the challenge for further research in Continental currency, Dr. Ball informed us that the new edition of the book by Eric Newman, though considerably expanded over previous editions still leaves many questions unanswered. As an example of the type of questions which remain unanswered is the number of notes issued for each denomination for the Connecticut issue of June 7, 1776. A recent study of John Lawrence, the first state treasurer of Connecticut, it has been found that in moving from the old building to a new site for the state treasury, official records, cancelled currency and other documents were disposed of by dumping them into the streets of Hartford. Only the curiosity of the citizens of Hartford and the opportunity to obtain souvenirs by the bushel resulted in some of the dumped documents being saved.

Cont'd

A search of some of these records made available for study in recent years has established that plates for the various denominations were arranged so that the more frequently needed notes were reprinted more frequently than others. In addition, the following numbers of notes of each denomination were established: 57800 1sh, 20000 1/2 crown, 7000 3 and 5sh, 700 6sh and 42000 10sh notes, clearly accounting for the rarity of the 6sh note. There is much history in each colonial note compared with other currencies, and many interesting stories behind each note. Dr. Ball suggested that there are many 'collectors' who know the price of everything and the value of nothing. If it isn't in the Red Book, they don't want to hear about it. He cautioned that such people are likely to spend three hours before the TV and only 15 minutes working on their collection, and then wonder why their investments did not turn out as they wanted them to. He suggested that this was the case with many of the investor-collectors of a few years past. We are still recovering from that problem.

What did the colonies use for money? They used two things. 1) Coins. These were hard to come by because it was not easy to obtain the gold and silver (and, even, the copper) needed to mint such coins. This was complicated even more by the use of two different currencies in circulation, one in pounds, shillings and pence, and the other in dollars (Spanish Milled Dollars) and parts of dollars (1/8th, 1/4th and 1/2). In 1792, the people of New York still were using the NY standard shilling (8sh=1smd) giving rise to denominations of 6 1/4 and 12 1/2 c when converted into English values. Then, 2) paper currency.

Each colony had its own currency. All colonies competed for the same supply of coins. Most operated at an exchange rate of one Continental dollar equal to 6sh here, but only 4sh 6p in London. Each colony demanded use of its own currency within its borders instead of permitting free exchange. The reasons for some of the problems was the result of variations in types of government in the different colonies and in the types of economy driving the colony.

Cont'd

Most of the colonies were royal governorships. The king appointed the governor and the governor represented the king. Many of the mid-Atlantic colonies were proprietor-ships. The colony was owned by a proprietor who was a court palatinate, an aristocrat who held absolute authority over the colony. Maryland under the Calvert family is an example of this type of government.

Two of the colonies were republics: Connecticut and Rhode Island. Roger Williams and his followers attempted to establish a new colony in Rhode Island but were constantly being interfered with by Massachusetts. They petitioned Charles II to decree their independence from Massachusetts. Massachusetts, at the time was harboring the persons responsible for beheading Charles I, father of Charles II and so Charles II created Rhode Island into a republic. The colony of Connecticut actually was a company set up by the governor and the Company of Connecticut which established itself as a republic.

The economy of each of the colonies varied, but fell into one of three general types: the New England colonies which manufactured goods and marine supplies, and which provided the manpower aboard ships, the mid-Atlantic colonies which manufactured iron products, paper and exported corn, wheat and cattle to meet the needs of the West Indies. This allowed for the expansion of the growth of sugar cane except for the labor needed. The southern colonies raised tobacco, indigo and rice and were involved with the massive import of slaves needed to grow the sugar cane.

Paper currency got its start in Massachusetts in 1690 (at the same time as it did in Sweden and in England) under William and Mary. Britain was at war with the French who were trying to put James II back on the throne of England. Massachusetts recruited an army and a navy to conquer Quebec, the recruits being promised a number of things for their service. The French governor of Quebec created the famous playing card money in order to pay his troops while the American recruits went unpaid. On their return to Massachusetts, they demanded their pay and paper currency was issued to meet that demand. Over several bouts of war, paper money fell in value and by 1751, New England was on a coinage basis.

Cont'd

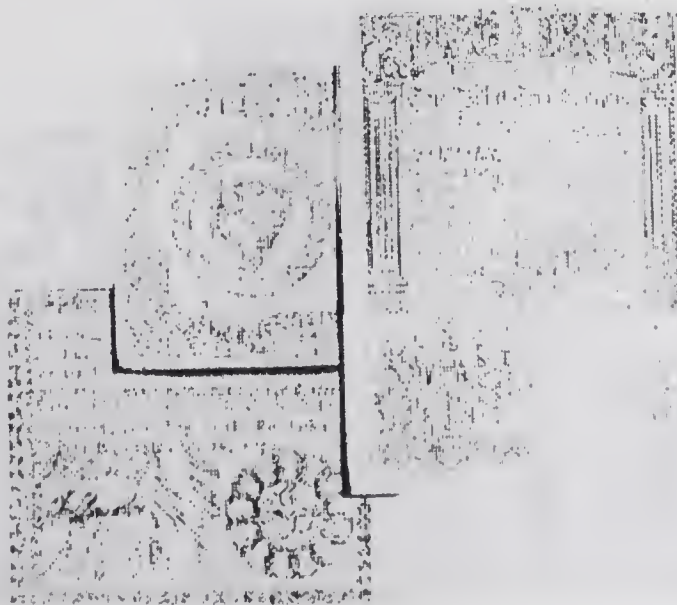
At first paper money was used only for defensive purposes, but gradually, ways were found to issue notes for other purposes such as the New York waterworks and light

house issues. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were the only developed states and issued their notes as bonds. Other states paid nominal interest (2 1/2%) on their notes. Delaware was created from three counties which broke away from Pennsylvania under de la War (Thomas West). Each note had to be signed by someone from each of the three counties until one of the signers stole large quantities of notes and deserted to the British. Many methods for preventing counterfeiting were inaugurated including the use of mottoes and vignettes. Tobacco leaves were used as reverse designs in New Jersey and Hebrew letters were used on notes from South Carolina.

Georgia was the last colony to issue paper currency, initially with sterling denominations and then with SMD denominations. The designs and seals are quite beautiful, but the printing quality was poor. Maryland issued many notes and distributed these free to everyone hoping this would encourage investment. In North Carolina, the governor served without salary, but he sold public offices for a fee, charging more than the law allowed.

Many notes were signed by signers of the Declaration of Independence and these are worth much more than other notes. Inflation drove the value of Continental dollars to 400:1 against their original value. Eventually Alexander Hamilton was able to pay off the national debt at the rate of 100:1.

This expose by Dr. Ball is only part of the story. Much remains to be discovered with further research.





A FEW SPECIAL MOMENTS AT THE



CHICAGO COIN CLUB DECEMBER 1997 BANQUET



NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions below on a piece of paper and return it at the next meeting. The monthly winner will be determined by a drawing and will receive a one ounce Silver Eagle. A cumulative total will be kept for each participating member. The winner will be announced at the December banquet.

- 1.) This country did not issue a "Sovereign" coin.
a.) Andorra c.) Gibraltar
b.) Iran d.) Yemen Republic
- 2.) If you were spending a "Cruzeiro", what country would you be in?
a.) Burma c.) Barbados
b.) Brazil d.) Bolivia
- 3.) The St. George and the dragon design has appeared on this country's coinage regularly since 1817.
a.) Canada c.) India
b.) Great Britain d.) Switzerland
- 4.) Two living U. S. Presidents have appeared on this country's coinage.
a.) Australia c.) Panama
b.) Mexico d.) Philippines
- 5.) What does "NCLT" refer to in world coinage?

Answers for both the February and March quiz will be accepted until the April meeting.

CHATTER MATTER

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Chicago Coin Club
P.O. Box 2301
Chicago, IL 60690

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<http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html>

CONTACTING YOUR EDITOR

TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd
Chicago Coin Company, Inc.
6455 W. Archer Ave.
Chicago, IL 60638

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Carl Wolf - First Vice President
Brian Stubbs - Second Vice President

Directors: Robert Feiler
Mike Metras
Andrew Michyeta III
Jeff Rosinia

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton - Secretary/Treasurer
William A. Burd - Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan - Archivist

Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



April, 1998



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

WE LEARN BY TEACHING

CHATTER

** WE LEARN BY TEACHING **

Editor's Notes

We are back to our regular meeting place this month with a regular format including old and new business and 'Show and Tell'. Come to this meeting and get an update on the 1999 Chicago ANA Convention; proposed life membership in the CCC; and other club matters. Show and Tell should be very interesting. It has been three months since our last one and members surely have acquired plenty of new items to share with other members.

Last month the *Numismatist* had a short article regarding coin clubs on the Internet. CCC was mentioned but they did not go into details. Our web site is very impressive and may be one of the finest coin club sites on the net. If you are a browser stop at our site and take a look. We have Paul Hybert to thank for all his hard work and he is not done yet.

The Central States Numismatic Society is holding their annual spring show in Milwaukee from April 24th to April 26th. This is always a good show and a great opportunity to meet people, see exhibits, attend club meetings, attend a few seminars and visit the bourse floor to do some browsing. Don't be too quick to pass up this opportunity. There will be no other big show in the area for some time.

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 950th MEETING

The 950th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by President Mark Wieclaw on Saturday, March 14, 1998 at 1pm at the Merchandise Mart Expo. Center, 14th floor, West Sauganash Room. This meeting was held on location in conjunction with the Chicago International Coin Fair. Motion was made to suspend normal business.

Carl Wolf introduced Dr. Jane Guyer of Northwestern University, our featured speaker for this meeting. Dr. Guyer is professor of anthropology and chair of the African-American Studies Department at Northwestern University. She came to the Club's attention via member Brian Stubbs.

Dr. Guyer spoke on the primitive money of West Equatorial Africa. She provided an overview by stating that there were over 400 different ethnic groups and over 1000 years of currency history in Africa and that there are big differences between our modern economy and the primitive economics that used the indigenous African currencies. Bundles of iron strips were called bikie, the plural word of money. These bikie were made by blacksmiths who in effect controlled the local money supply. Dr. Guyer conducted her research at the Royal Museum of Central Africa at Tervuren, Belgium and by conducting interviews with elders using photos of various items.

At the conclusion of her talk, Dr. Guyer was presented with an ANA Educational Award Certificate as well as the club featured speaker medal.

Member Bob Leonard, the author of this year's souvenir sheet and many previous sheets, spoke on the current ClCF sheet relating that this year's sheet has an actual manilla probably from the Ivory Coast and is over 100 years old.

The souvenir sheets were then distributed to all those in attendance with sheet #1 going to the club archives, #2 going to the featured speaker, Dr. Guyer, and #3 going to the author, Bob Leonard.

Meeting adjourned at 2:15pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary Treasurer

SPEAKER'S WOR[L]D
by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

MARCH MEETING

Dr. Jane Guyer is Director of the African-American Studies Program at Northwestern University. She was born in Scotland, has an undergraduate degree from the London School of Economics and Political Science and a doctorate in Social Anthropology from the University of Rochester in New York. While Dr. Guyer is not a numismatist, her studies have centered largely on African indigenous currency and its role in the interrelationships between people. Her topic was 'The Iron Currencies of Central Africa'.

The iron currencies represent symbolic tokens used in payment for a variety of purposes: dedication to temples redeemable in gold, marriage payments, exchange for foods and services, etc. In some ways they represent barter and are, in effect, true tokens because they have no institution to provide backing or to guarantee the value of the token as money. The question of interest, then, is what controls the rate of exchange of the token pieces, and what governs the exchange rate as tokens pass from one geographic area to another.

According to Dr. Guyer, numismatists are interested in the currency objects themselves. This differs from the social anthropologist who is concerned more with the redemption of or transactions involving the currency, that is, how the currency produces people-to-people inter-relationships. Among the questions which she felt needed to be answered were: how one defines the value of the currency pieces, and how this enters into the management of the economy. Of particular interest is the change in how local economics works, and how the methods of economic management changed following the demonetization of cowries, manilla, etc. earlier this century (about 1928).

Africa has one of the most complex monetary systems in history with a jumble of currencies of many different types, iron spears, raffia cloth, shells, copper crosses, etc. To try to bring some order into this complexity, studies were set up in French Equatorial Africa in attempts to examine these historic systems as economies.

Cont'd

The almost 400 different ethnic groups making up the tribes in the Cameroons, Zaire, and the Congo river area (along the equator) all speak closely related languages, but they have a high degree of variation in selection of the type of currency used in daily transactions. The primary reason appears to be the lack of a central political system which controls the various currencies. How then does one arrive at the value of any particular currency?

Slave trade began along the Congo (Zaire) river thoroughfare in the 16th century. This might have provided the one common connecting link throughout the region. One had to determine whether the currencies were specialized, that is, whether each ethnic group had its own currency, whether each trade type used its own currency, or whether specialized currencies were used for special purposes. The central problem was to relate inter-regional trade to local exchange.

The approach selected towards arriving at an answer to these questions was to photograph all available museum collections of appropriate currencies and then to interview tribal elders about inter-relationships between the various currencies. Most of the photos were of very small spear-shaped pieces, generally found in bundles. The two words most often associated with these bundles were *bikie* (singular, *ekie*). The word appears to mean 'metal', or particularly 'iron'. Different dialects referred to bundle of *bikie* by different names but the names have never been linked to differences in the objects themselves. One commonly used term was 'mimbas'.

Many of the elders interviewed were unable to see details of the currency objects in the photos and the use of actual photos helped regulate the definitions of the objects being discussed. Other photos included in the study showed people using iron objects (spears, etc.). These too helped make the objects being described more uniform among the group of elders being interviewed. While this approach ensured that all interviewees were referring to the same type of currency, their descriptions were largely of old personal views as to how the currency had been used in trade, circulation, and for marriage transactions.

Cont'd

The hypothesis of the study was that each ethnic group had their own version of essentially similar though different currency. Making use of the world's largest collection of mimbas, in the Brussels Museum, it was determined that blacksmiths played a major role in determining the availability and nature of the type of spear money produced. It was further determined that while the blacksmith accounted for the changes in shape associated with different mimbas, there were specialized commercial traders who moved up and down the Congo river trade routes and that they charged different values for bundles of spear monies (mimbas) as they moved further and further away from the localized centers of blacksmithing where the currencies were produced. A significant proportion of local iron ore was diverted to the manufacture of money, away from the manufacture of other necessary iron goods (plows, hunting spears, etc.).

Several factors contributed to the value of bikie or mimbas. Prominent among these was the rarity of style produced by individual blacksmiths, the distances from the site of manufacture, the purpose to which the mimbas was being applied (i.e., marriage transactions or other social services, for purchase of trade goods, or for purchase of medical or ritual services). Slave trade might or might not have contributed to the varied valuation of these currencies. While the bikie had an accepted exchange rate against the Deutchmark during the German colonial period, the varying rate of currency worth at other times fluctuated widely because there was no political control over the currency.

End





BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

May 2	Donn Pearlman	1979
May 3	Roy R. Grundy	1981
May 5	Dennis Fuller	1997
May 7	Mark Whaley	
May 10	Marty Vink	1952
May 11	William A. Burd	1993
May 11	Jeffrey Rosinia	1995
May 15	Jay M. Galst, Jr.	1991
May 17	Paul Hybert	1994
May 17	Shirley Valenziano	1984
May 23	Robert J. Weinstein	1991
May 25	John G. Ross	

OUR 951st MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, April 8, 1998

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: 1st National Bank Building
18th Floor
on Dearborn
Between Madison and Monroe

Enter building at south entrance of the Dearborn side, Sign in at security desk and take elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker - **Jimmy Kaczor**, *Illinois-Michigan Canal Bank Notes*

IMPORTANT DATES

Apr 8 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Jimmy Kaczor**,
Illinois-Michigan Canal Bank Notes

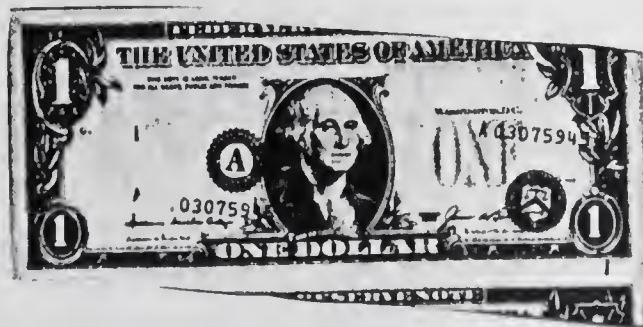
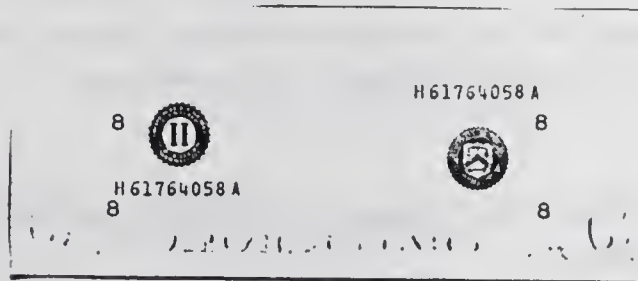
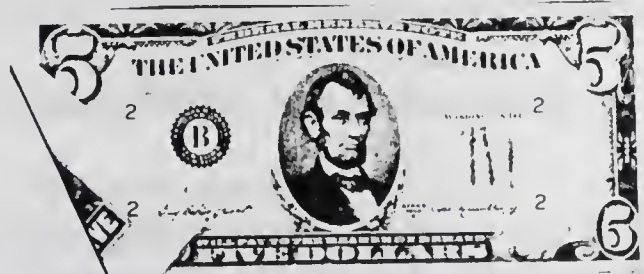
During the 1830's government and business interests of the United States campaigned for big infrastructure improvements. Connecting Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River through a canal system was one of the projects that received widespread support. The flow of the Chicago River was reversed during this conjunction when it was connected to the Illinois River in Joliet. Competition from the Railroads in the 1870's put Canal traffic into a steep decline. By 1880 it was operating at a very low level and by the 1890 parts were filled in and returned to farmland. However, during its construction and operation, the Canal Company with the backing of the State of Illinois issued four different series of bank notes that were used to pay for materials and labor. Join Mr. Kaczor as he tells the story of the Illinois-Michigan Canal and shows a complete set of their bank notes.

May 13 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Steve Feller, PhD**,
Monies of WWII Concentration Camps

No matter what his circumstance, modern man has an inherent need for a medium of exchange. This was also true of the Nazi-ruled camps and ghettos during World War II. A least thirty camps are known to have issued their own scrip. The local ruling authority created some issues, and in others, the prisoners themselves designed and produced their own emergency currency. Mr. Feller has researched this subject for over twenty years, has studied the records in the archives of the United Nations and at the National Holocaust Memorial Museum and is considered a foremost authority of Holocaust money. Join him when he tells the story of this money and shows slides and examples of the diverse issues that includes bank notes, coins, small change chits and food coupons, some printed on magazine scraps, post cards and other odd bits and pieces of paper. Those who attend his unique talk will leave with insight into this little known numismatic footnote from one of history's most infamous events!

June 10 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Bruno Rzepka**,
U. S. Paper Money Errors

Last year the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced over 10 billion pieces of paper money with only a 5% error ratio. Although today's advanced technology has curbed the number of printed errors that reach the general public, years ago many slipped past inspectors and are quite collectable. Bruno Rzepka has been collecting error notes for over forty years and at one time amassed a collection of nearly 1,300 pieces. Join him as he shows a selection of errors that include: paper flaws, ink streaks, overprints, double denominations, blank sides, misalignments, mismatched serial numbers, etc. He'll also cover the literature available to collectors of this material.



NUMISMATIC QUIZ

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Colonial Coinage

- 1.) Which state used a horse and plow as part of its obverse design?
- 2.) This coin, known as the "Franklin Cent", was first authorized by the United States.
- 3.) The "Cent" denomination first appeared in 1787 on this states coinage.
- 4.) Produced by the neighbor of George Washington, these coins are the most famous and most valuable of all colonial issues.
- 5.) These coins had an anti-counterfeiting device, and no it wasn't in the shape of a four leaf clover or leprechaun.

*Answers for both the February and March quiz will be accepted until the April meeting.

CHATTER MATTER

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TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd
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William A. Burd - Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan - Archivist

Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



May, 1998



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

WE LEARN BY TEACHING

CHATTER

** WE LEARN BY TEACHING **

Editor's Notes

Yesterday I purchased a small box of coins from an elderly gentleman who came across them while cleaning out his attic. They did not amount to much and the only thing of interest was an old worn out trade dollar that felt hollow like a boxed dollar. After the gentleman left I spent about a half hour attempting to open it up. I finally pried it open and to my amazement out popped a genie.

Thank you - thank you - thank you, he cried. I've been trapped in this dollar for over a hundred years. You are obviously a coin enthusiast and therefore I am going to give you a big numismatic party! Who do you want to invite? Well, I said, I like US coins so how about some premier dealers from around the country and make sure they bring some of their neat coins like an 1804 dollar and a 1913 nickel and early gold and currency and....just have them bring all their inventory. Also I am interested in literature so how about a bunch of numismatic authors and maybe a few literature dealers. Ok said the genie. Now what about entertainment? We could invite some of those numismatists that like to stand up and talk about their specialties, I said. Also, I added, some collectors that would be willing to bring parts of their collections and show them to the rest of the guests.

After thinking for a while the genie said this is going to be a really big party! Obviously we can not have it at your house. After thinking some more he said, can I borrow your phone? And with that he made a phone call asked for a *Ruthann* and then began whispering. After he hung up he said, OK it is all set. The party will be at the Rosemont Horizon in August 1999.

You are all invited.

William A. Burd

Proposal For Institution of Life Membership(LM)

The LM committee proposes the following changes and additions to the Constitution and By-laws of the Chicago Coin Club.

Article II Membership

Section 2: The membership of this club shall be comprised of five(5) classes: Regular, Associate, Non-Resident, Life and Junior.

D. Life Members(LM) shall be elected from class "A"(Regular) members after at least one year membership in good standing.

Section 6: Life Membership will initially be assigned by a committee comprised of at least three former presidents of the Chicago Coin Club, thereafter those who are members for life shall make up the committee. Life Membership shall be designated by placing the letter "L" prior to the current membership number of those elected. A suitable memento(metallic card, plaque, etc.) shall be presented to all LMs.

Article III Dues

Section 6: Life Member dues must be paid in full within 90 days following LM approval. Any regular dues already paid in the year of approval may be deducted.

The initial LM dues are set at \$250.00.

Submitted by President Mark Wieclaw

MINUTES OF THE 951ST MEETING

President Mark Wieclaw called The 951st meeting of the Chicago Coin Club to order at 7pm on Wednesday, April 8, 1998 at the First Chicago Bank, 18th floor. Guests for the evening were Jimmy Kaczor, David Marshall, Robert Graves, Charlotte E. Swoger and Richard F. Pojets II. The treasurer's report was read and accepted as were the minutes from the previous meeting.

Program Chairman Carl Wolf announced future speakers. In May, Steve Feller will speak on the money of World War II Concentration Camps, while Bruno Rzepka will talk on paper money errors in June. Past awards were presented to various members.

Our featured speaker for the evening was Jimmy Kaczor who spoke on Illinois-Michigan Canal Bank Notes. At the conclusion of his stimulating talk, Jimmy was presented with the Educational Award from the ANA as well as the CCC Featured Speaker Medal.

Exhibitors were as follows:

1. Carl Wolf - framed pieces of silver fish hook from Persian Coast
2. Bill Swoger - old membership cards from the CCC and other clubs featuring Ted Leon, a prominent coin dealer of the 1920's
3. Robert Weinstein - bronze coin of barbarian people South Africa
various ancient Chinese coins
Java coin from the 1500's
4. Reid Geisler - lead impression of Barber quarter found in friend's backyard in Massachusetts
5. Drew Michyeta - .999 silver impression of Statue of Liberty 12 oz.
6. Mike Metras - bank notes from Eritrea displaying various anti-counterfeiting devices, such as microprinting, printed watermarks, vertical columns, etc.
7. Jimmy Kaczor - cardboard token 1915 10 centimes

Cont'd

8. Bruno Rzepka - CPMX 96 souvenir sheet, CPMX 97 notes of India, CPMX 98 50th anniversary India, steel engravings, FUN show card, pictures of engraving process
9. Mark Wieclaw - James II coin ½ penny 1689, William & Mary coin 1692, miniature treasure chest with 13 5 centavo pieces 1971-1976 from Mexico
10. Saul Needleman - two LB. Trial Piece first bi-color from U.K. mint set from Great Britain 1997
11. Phil Carrigan - CCC Annual Banquet program from 1953 and program from Central States Meeting
12. Bob Feiler - various coin medals from St. Gaudens, Brenner, Barber, Gobrecht, all from Medal Arts Co. from Rochester NY

Phil Carrigan, club archivist, requested approval to get rid of various bank statements from earlier years. Permission granted.

Life membership to the CCC will be discussed at the next meeting in May.

Under old business, the Literary Awards Committee will report next month. Also a committee for the CCC 80th Anniversary celebration in 1999 was formed, consisting of Carl Wolf and Bill Burd.

For new business, motion was made and passed for \$25 memorials for Frank Zaylik and Leah Klien both passed away in 1997.

Bob Feiler is to replace Brian Stubbs as Second Vice President and Steve Zitowsky will replace Bob on the CCC Board of directors.

Committee positions discussed for the ANA Convention.

Saul Needleman won a 5 piece wooden coin set from 1965 donated by Bill Burd in a miscellaneous drawing at the end of the meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 9:40pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary Treasurer

IMPORTANT DATES

May 13 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Steve Feller, PhD,**
Monies of WWII Concentration Camps

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July 8 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - To Be Announced

SHOW AND TELL

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

APRIL MEETING

The first exhibitor of the evening was Carl Wolf who showed a piece of silver fish hook money in a handmade frame. These pieces are from the 16th-18th centuries and were used from the Arabian Sea down to the Indian coast and Ceylon. Commerce moved by means of ships, including fishing vessels, hence fish hook money. The piece shown was stamped in the Maldive Islands and such types were still in use in Ceylon when the British took over that island. The fish hook money is called the 'Larin' in Persia.

Bill Swoger was the next exhibitor. He showed a number of old membership cards of the Chicago Numismatic Society of 1915 and cards from the Chicago Coin Club of 1920-37. The membership card and some catalogs of Theophile Leon were exhibited. He was one of the most active coin dealers in the US between 1905-1925. He also bought and sold for Virgil Brand.

The next exhibitor was Bob Weinstein who showed four crudely struck ancient coins of the middle- and far-east. The first was a 1st century CE bronze Jouan-Jouan of China. The issuers were driven out of China to Bactria (Afghanistan) and became neighbors of the Kushanas. The piece shown was a copy of a Kushana coin containing a stick-like figure design. Later, they were driven out of Afghanistan in the 5th century and became known as the Avars in Europe. The second piece was a square-holed coin of the Han empire (212-215) issued during the Yellow turban uprising by Liu Bei of the kingdom of Shu, one of the three kingdoms making up China, and a relative of the emperor. The third piece was a coin of Sun Chuan of the kingdom of Wu. The final piece was a Cash coin of Java (pangeran ratou) issued by the Sultan of Bantam. The piece has a hexagonal center hole and a legen written in Hindi script.

Reed Geisler showed a uni-face lead impression of a Barber quarter found with a metal detector in Springfield, MA. Part of the head design and part of the date 19(0) could be identified. The piece clearly was not intended as an attempt at counterfeiting a quarter coin.

Cont'd

Drew Michyeta showed a 12 oz oval silver medal commissioned by the ANS to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty (1886-1986). The piece, requiring multiple strikings to bring up the superb detail, was sculpted by E. Daub of Danbury Mint and shows on the obverse the head portion of the Statue while the reverse depicts the torch. A total of 200 pieces were struck and this piece was number 147.

The next exhibitor, Mike Metras, presented a series of new paper money notes from the State of Eritrea which contained a minimum of at least 30 different anti-counterfeiting devices, exceeding the sophistication seen on the new US 'counterfeit-proof' notes. These included, among other features, microprinting along the upper and lower borders of the designs, the watermark visible when the bill is held up to the light and areas in which the ink changes colors or which produces more patterns as the bill is rotated up or down. In addition, the Eritrean notes featured a wide holographic strip containing a number of micro-designs, raised bars at various positions on the bills and the imbedded wire with microprinting. The denomination of each note is embossed to the right and left sides of the designs.

Jimmy Kaczor showed cardboard 10 centime war emergency piece from Lille, France, of 1915 vintage. The uniface piece depicted a fleur de lis shield.

Bruno Repka, who will be the guest speaker at the June meeting of CCC, showed a series of souvenir cards prepared for the annual February Chicago Paper Money Shows. A total of 200 pieces of each design were available for purchase at each Show. The 1996 card depicted the reverse of an actual Philippine Victory note; the 1997 card, the obverse and reverse of a Government of India one rupee note; and the 1998 card, a one shekel note of the State of Israel showing Moses Montefiore. In addition, Bruno showed other engravings including a Mike Bean steel vignette engraving of an eagle, the reverse of a US \$10 National Currency note issued as a souvenir card at the FUN Show, and photos of the gravers tools used in preparing the dies for paper money and coins and a press preparing trial runs of a newly engraved plate.

Cont'd

A mixed group of coins were exhibited by Mark Wieclaw. The first was the 6th convention medal of 1891 struck on a Carson City quarter. The first (denarius) of two Roman pieces showed Philip I, emperor during the 1000th anniversary of Rome, and the second (antonianus) showed his son and successor, Philip II. The reverse of both pieces was of a rider on an elephant, though this design normally was used only for Philip I. The next coin was Of James II of England who initiated the use of gun money in Ireland, coins struck on scraps of metal salvaged from cannons and other arms. This money featured the month of issue in addition to the year. The demonstrated piece was of 1691, struck after James II had been overthrown as king. The final piece was of William and Mary (daughter of James II) struck in Ireland in 1692. Mark's final exhibit was a small 'treasure' chest with a heart and clasped hands design on it. The inside was lined with red velvet and contained 13 2-centavo gold-plated coins probably intended as a marriage dowry.

Saul Needleman exhibited three numismatic offerings of the British mint. The first was a presentation set of trial strikes relating to the new bimetallic L2 coin which included four stages in preparation of the final piece. These included the two blanks for the outer ring and for the center portion of the coin, the 'double metal' planchet ready for final striking, and the final trial coin. The final piece was to have a sailing ship as its reverse design. This set was dated 1994 but was released only in 1997. The second presentation set was of the British mint series for 1997 which included the new L2 coin, now featuring an elaborate geometric pattern on the reverse, replacing the trial sailing ship. The third presentation set was of the mint coins of 1998, the first series showing the new 'mature' portrait of Elizabeth. The three series show an interesting evolution of the modern British coinage.

Philip Carrigan showed a coin auction catalog of October 30, 31 1955 issued by R. Green, a member of CCC, who might have been the first woman coin dealer in the US.

Cont'd

The final presenter for the evening was Bob Feiler with a variety of pieces. The first was a Wilhelm II portrait Prussian box coin on which was engraved the legend "Wo ist Bismarck?" When the box was opened, a portrait of Bismarck was seen inside. The reverse contained a political legend tauting Prussia as the primary state of united Germany. The remaining six pieces of Bob's presentation were part of a series showing portraits of American mint engravers on the obverses, and scenes of the homes of these engravers together portions of their more famous coin designs as part of the reverse designs. These included Longacre with the Morgan dollar and Longacre's home; St Gauden, his home and the \$20 double eagle design; Victor D. Brenner, one cent design and a log cabin; Charles Barber, parts of various coin designs by Barber, the 1908 50 cent piece and a portrait of Teddy Roosevelt; Christian Gobrecht and the 1871 seated dollar obverse and a decadrachm of Syracuse of 433 BCE reverse, a flying eagle and the atomic energy symbol reverse.

End

OUR 952nd MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, May 13, 1998

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: 1st National Bank Building
18th Floor
on Dearborn
Between Madison and Monroe

Enter building at south entrance of the Dearborn side, Sign in at security desk and take elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker - **Steve Feller, PhD**, *Monies of WWII Concentration Camps*

SPEAKER'S WOR[L]D

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

APRIL MEETING

Jimmy Kaczor is a founder of the Illinois Numismatic Association, a 40 year member of the ANS and a 50 year member of ANA. He is Member #1 of the Champaign-Urbana Coin Club and a Krause Numismatic Ambassador since 1989. He was in the US Army Air Force and then a civilian member of the USAF for 28 years, retiring in 1979. Illinois-Michigan Canal Bank Notes, topic for the evening, has been one of his specialties for a number of years.

The Illinois-Michigan Canal perhaps had its origin when Lake Chicago (later Michigan) was explored by Joliet and Marquette, who eventually ended up in Green Bay and Lake Winnebago. There they reported seeing Indians dressed in mandarin type of clothing. In a series of four trips, they followed the Mississippi River down to the Illinois River and portaged into the Chicago area. Realizing how close the Illinois River was to Lake Michigan, they suggested that a canal connecting the two would be of great commercial benefit.

An Act of Congress of 1831 appropriated funds to begin building such a canal. Several series of paper money were issued to fund the project, and eventually the Second State Bank of Illinois issued notes through the Internal Improvement Office for the development of a number of east-west and north-south railroads leading into the area. Of these, only the Illinois Central actually came into existence. The rails were of wood capped with rolled iron. Slowly the \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes depreciated by half, but, in the end, all were paid off at full value. The Canal was the first major improvement in the State. Counties not directly effected by the commercial value of the Canal were given \$25,000 as compensation.

The 100 mile Canal was dug in three stages, with pick and shovel, by Irish and German laborers, between 1836 and 1848. In most sections, the Canal was 40' wide at the top and 25' wide at the bottom. The bottom was lined with oak planking. Sixteen locks were used to cover the 150' drop between the Illinois River and Lake Michigan. The original office of the bank was in Chicago, but this later was moved to Lockport. A large part of the funding was used to pay these laborers, but with the Panic of 1837, a third issue of bonds was made, sold exclusively in England. Nevertheless, the Internal Improvement Office went broke.

Cont'd

The Canal did well enough to pay for itself. Of 300 canals existing at the time, only the Erie Canal did as well. The Canal continued to be financially sound between 1848 and 1860. Chicago, Joliet and LaSalle-Peru prospered as a result. In the period 1860 to 1890, the Canal still was successful, but the railroads provided such strong competition in efficiency: horses pulling a barge at 3 mph compared with railroads running at 35 mph, that eventually the Canal closed in 1933.

The paper notes of the Internal Improvement Office were issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$2 1/2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 in the first series. The Fund Commission of the State of Illinois also issued \$100 notes. The Canal Indebtedness Series notes were printed on the backs of the State of Illinois notes of 1840. Some notes of the \$100 denomination had handwritten additions of 'and 25' or 'and 50' added to increase the value of the notes. Original sheets of some notes were made to contain two \$10, one \$20 and one \$50 bills. Bond coupons of the English series were valued at L13 10 sh. All notes showed interesting vignettes of farm, railroad, Canal and allegoric scenes. Most notes were lithographed, but some appear to have been engraved.

End



BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

June 1	Russ Reaves	1995
June 7	Harlan J. Berk	1995
June 11	Joseph A. Piekarczyk	1991
June 12	Rosalind Ryant	1977
June 27	James Simek	1973
June 28	Conrad Farisch	1997
June 28	Dave Nelsen	1997

NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions below on a piece of paper and return it at the next meeting. The monthly winner will be determined by a drawing and will receive a one ounce Silver Eagle. A cumulative total will be kept for each participating member. The winner will be announced at the December banquet.

- 1.) What date was placed on silver dollars struck in the U. S. Mint in 1834-1835?
- 2.) Who designed the U. S. dollars struck between 1836-1838?
- 3.) In 1876 these U. S. coins were designated as non legal tender and approved for export only.
- 4.) Two major varieties exist in the "Morgan" type dollar first year of issue, what are they?
- 5.) How many "Morgan" and "Peace" type dollars were placed into circulation in 1921?



CHATTER MATTER

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P.O. Box 2301
Chicago, IL 60690

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CONTACTING YOUR EDITOR

TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd
Chicago Coin Company, Inc.
6455 W. Archer Ave.
Chicago, IL 60638

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Carl Wolf - First Vice President
Robert Feiler - Second Vice President

Directors: Mike Metras
Andrew Michyeta III
Jeff Rosinia
Steve Zitowsky

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton - Secretary/Treasurer
William A. Burd - Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan - Archivist

Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



June, 1998



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

WE LEARN BY TEACHING

CHATTER

** WE LEARN BY TEACHING **

Editor's Notes

Referring to last month's Editor's Notes, the "party" will be at the Rosemont Convention Center, not the Rosemont Horizon.

If you are looking for a coin show to attend in the area, the Mid America Coin Expo will be held at the Wisconsin Center in downtown Milwaukee on June 26th and 27th.

It seems we have a new membership category - Life Member. It needs to be incorporated into our By Laws but I am sure in the meantime anyone wishing to become a life member can send their money to our Secretary. If you already paid your regular dues you can deduct that from the \$250.00.

A paper written by club member Dr. Saul B. Needleman, entitled *Napoleon Bonaparte and the Napoleonic Code*, was published in the Spring 1998 issue of the *Centinel*, the official publication of the Central States Numismatic Society. Anyone wishing to obtain a copy should talk to Dr. Needleman or myself.

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 952ND MEETING

The 952nd meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by President, Mark Wieclaw on May 13th at 7pm. Minutes from the previous meeting and current Treasurer's report were approved. Carl Wolf announced that Bruno Rzepka will speak at the June meeting. The July and August meetings do not have speakers yet.

Our guest speaker was Steve Feller who spoke on WWII Concentration Camp Money. At the conclusion of the talk Steve was presented with our speakers medal and an ANA Educational Award Certificate.

Bob Leonard reported that two books (Perspectives of Numismatics) were sold at Central States in Milwaukee.

The 80th Anniversary committee members are Carl Wolf and Bill Burd. They have requested additional members to come up with ways to raise funds for the 80th Anniversary. Nancy Walsh and Drew Michyeta have also volunteered to serve on the committee.

Mike Metras reported the results for the voting on new dollar design with Miss Liberty being the favorite.

Exhibitors for the evening were Saul Needleman, Drew Michyeta, Paul Hybert, Bob Leonard, Carl Wolf, Mike Metras, Bob Feiler, Steve Feller, Mark Wieclaw and Jeff Rosinia.

Under Old Business - The club is almost out of the 1998 CICF African Manillas. One 98 CPMX souvenir and one 98 CICF Manilla were sent to the ANA, ANS and First Chicago Bank.

Life membership at \$250 each was approved by the club membership.

Recent Chatter Quiz winners were James Rondinelli for February, John Connolly for March and April, and Chuck Swanson for May.

Meeting adjourned at 9:50pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary Treasurer

SHOW AND TELL

By Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

MAY MEETING

First presenter for the evening was Saul Needleman who showed a check written in Gaza from Barclays Bank against the account of "UNRWA For Palestine Refugees in the Near East" dated 21 February 1955. The check had an Egyptian tax stamp on the face and was endorsed on the reverse by the 'so-called' refugee to whom it was issued. The check was obtained when Barclay Bank discarded old documents and is rubber-stamped "WASTE" on the face. Saul also showed two bronze medals, one for the annual Calgary Stampede with a very high relief scene of a buffalo and covered wagon; the second, a 1974 medal of the Kamloops (Alberta) Numismatic Association promoting that city as a transportation center of Canada.

Drew Michyeta presented a series of 1 oz silver pieces, six rounds and six bars, with scenes of the Statue of Liberty. These are part of an ongoing collection of Drew's featuring Miss Liberty.

Next, Paul showed a 'so-called dollar' silver medal issued for the Chicago Century of Progress in 1933 by the State of Colorado touting the use of silver to restore prosperity. The obverse had the seal of the State of Colorado and the reverse pictured a silver mining scene.

Bob Leonard presented a series of cut English fractional coins. First was a cut half penny of Henry II of the York mint (1180-1189), found with a metal detector in Winchester. Next was a cut quarter penny of John, in the name of Henricus, also from Winchester (1199-1216). Three cut coins of Henry III included a half and a quarter penny (1247-1272) and another cut quarter of 1251-1272. A cut quarter penny of Edward (1279-1351) may be attributed to EI, EII or EIII as there wasn't sufficient design with which to make a final attribution. Another quarter penny of Edward I was of the London mint. Edward I was the first to issue round farthings. The final piece was a cut farthing of Edward III of the Dublin mint with DAVI as the moneyer. The Irish pieces differ from their English counterparts in having the bust in a triangle instead of in a circle.

Cont'd

The European war officially began on 30 September 1939. When the Russians liberated this camp in 1945, 849 survivors were found, about 10% of the population. Financial and certain other matters were placed in the hands of the Jewish Council of the camp under the directorship of Chiam Winkowsky as head of the Council. The Litzmanstadt CC money was filled with Judaic symbols (Stars of David, menorahs, etc.) and served as 'Quittung' (receipts) rather than as legal tender money. There are many reports suggesting that these notes were extensively counterfeited.

Theresienstadt produced several types of CC money including the famous of all CCc money, notes showing Moses holding the Tablets. The only known use of these notes was for the rental of books from the camp library.

In addition to presenting actual examples of internment money, the speaker also showed a number of examples of death camp (CCs) money and other related material special use issues. These included ration cards, bakery cards, meat money, meal tickets for night workers, charcoal money, post office soup tickets, spinach money, potato money and post office money for stamps. Several issues of CCs stamps exist and a heavily censored cover of 11 April 1940 was shown.

Attempts were made to introduce coinage money resembling the then current German 10 pf pieces, but the design was rejected because CCs money was not permitted to resemble German coins. The final design bore a triangle as the mint mark of the camp.

Many of the larger CCs consisted of one or more central camps, each surrounded by a series of smaller camps, some even more than 100 miles away, all under the same camp commander. Dachau had 100s of satellite camps around a dozen primary camps. Almost all CCs used paper money of a standard design which was changed in 1944 to a new design. A few camps, including Buchenwald, had issues of unique designs.

About 50 different CCs existed in northern Italy under the Germans, including one at Bozen and one at Cremona. Money at these camps resembled the ordinary Italian currency and were generally devoid of Judaic symbols.

Cont'd

Steve Feller illustrated his talk for the evening with examples of concentration camp money including a number of examples from Litzmanstadt, Flossenberg, Orienberg, Auschwitz, Ravensbruck, Mittelbau, Buchenwald and others. Most of the pieces were from the years 1942-43. He also presented ration cards which were printed on the reverse side of old documents. To complete the presentation, Steve showed money from Bozen, an SS-run camp in Italy, of 1945. In addition to the German-based issues, Steve showed a few examples of Australian and Irish Curragh internment camp money from 1940 and 1941.

Mark Wieclaw presented a number of Roman coins including two facing-bust bronze antoninianii, one of Caracalla and his brother, and one of Caracalla and Julia Domna, his mother. A number of pieces of the first of these are known with the bust of Geta defaced or removed at the orders of Caracalla. The reverse of the pieces shows a campgate or an arch of triumph. Silver-washed antoninianii of Maximianus I were shown representing the three periods of his imperialism: 286-305, then abdication; 306-308, then a second abdication; and 310 until his death. The final coin was a bust type silver or billon argentus of Constantine the Great. The reverse carried two victories holding standards. In addition, Mark showed a Halloween silver bar purchased by its original owner on 2 January 1980 for \$68.90 at the height of the silver drive of the Hunt Brothers.

Jeff Rosina showed a complete set of current coins of Eritrea picturing local animals in various poses. The coins bear two dates, 1991 when authorized, and 1997 for the year of the current issue. The coins were made of various base metals.

End

SPEAKER'S WOR(L)D
by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

MAY MEETING

Speaker for the May meeting was Steve Feller. Steve was born in Brooklyn and received his Master's and Ph.D. degrees at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. He is now a professor of physics at COE College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Dr. Feller has received a number of academic awards, including a Fulbright scholarship, as well as many numismatic awards and has been the editor of the International Bank Note Society Journal for nine years. A long time student of numismatic issues from the Holocaust, he is recognized as one of the world experts in this field. In addition to authoring a number of articles on the subject, he is currently authoring a book focusing on the concentration camp money of WWII.

As a prelude to his presentation, Dr. Feller pointed to a number of similarities between the US and Germany in 1933 beginning with the fact that Hitler came to power at the end of January of that year as did Franklin Roosevelt in the US. The German economy was bankrupt and the US was entering a major depression. One solution followed in Germany was to 'purchase' all properties from emigres leaving that country, payment being made with Konversionmarke which were worthless from the onset as these were not recognized for commercial use by any country in the world.

Early on, German camps were not death camps. For the most part only Poland and Lithuania had such camps. The Warsaw Ghetto was the gathering point for shipment of prisoners to Treblinka and Dachau. There is no official CC-type money from the Warsaw Ghetto, but a couple of crude spurious issues do exist. A 'show-camp' for prominent Jews and artists was set up by the Germans in Theresienstadt in Czechoslovakia intended to show how 'humanely' the Germans treated Jewish internees.

Dachau was the first internment camp for political prisoners, but Orienberg was the first camp to use concentration camp money who not only signed the notes but, in 1933, already wrote a book defending the principle of concentration camps (CCs). Special script had already been in use in the city of Lodz in WWI. This laid the groundwork for the 100s of types of camp money which came into being in Litzmanstadt, successor of Lodz.

Cont'd

Carl Wolf showed a Bengali tribe (Congo) ceremonial execution knife mounted in a box frame of his own creation. The knife is about 25" in length and is made of iron. The knife is very decorative and approximates the shape of a scythe. This piece was estimated to be about 100 years old and represents a dividing line between an item of actual use and an item used as money. The frame was covered with cloth resembling an African design to enhance the character of the exhibit.

Mike Metras provided a series of Military Payment Certificates which were used as money by the US military in Viet Nam. The first series were used between May 31, 1965 and October 1968. The series included 5c and 10c and higher denomination pieces. These supposed to be used only on US military posts, but eventually some also were used off-post. In 1968, the designs were changed because of extensive black market dealings, and first series pieces had to be turned in, in order to receive second series notes. These were in use only between October 1968 and August 1969 when designs were changed again. Black market activity had increased to the point where if one turned in too much of the previous series for new notes, they were challenged to explain how so much cash had been acquired. The design of the earlier series resembled those used by the military forces in other countries in Europe. Similar notes were used by US personnel in Okinawa and Korea between May 1958 and May 1961.

Bob Feiler showed two of his latest box dollars including one made of an 1876 US trade dollar and a second made of what appears to be a taler of Augsburg Germany of about 1635-45. The piece has a city view on one side and also shows a large hop (as in beer), the symbol of the city of Augsburg. The ruling monarch appears on the other side. No date is evident and the coin box may be made of a phantasy of an old coin. Bob also showed two paper notes, one of 1852 for \$6 issued by the Farmer's Bank of Elizabeth, N.C. and the second, a \$4 piece issued by the Bank of the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1862.

Cont'd

A number of post-war issues are often included in the study of holocaust-related material. UNRRA provided special paper notes to freed prisoners who did not want to return to their 'homelands'. These were used in refugee camps, often converted CCs. Money issues by IRO (International Refugee Organization) were used in Augsburg and in Scheinfeld camps in 1946. Separate from these types of money, were special issues used in camps set up to hold German prisoners waiting for trials as war criminals. When the influx of refugees to Israel began, Jewish kitchen money was issued for use in the central dispatching city of Vienna. One other money of interest was that used in the British camps set up in Cyprus where 'illegal' Jewish refugees were sent to prevent them from entering what was yet Palestine before the creation of the Jewish homeland in Israel.

The speaker was presented with a CCC Speaker's Medal and an ANA Educational Award certificate.

End

IMPORTANT DATES

June 10 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Bruno Rzepka**,
U. S. Paper Money Errors

Last year the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced over 10 billion pieces of paper money with only a 5% error ratio. Although today's advanced technology has curbed the number of printed errors that reach the general public, years ago many slipped past inspectors and are quite collectable. Bruno Rzepka has been collecting error notes for over forty years and at one time amassed a collection of nearly 1,300 pieces. Join him as he shows a selection of errors that include: paper flaws, ink streaks, overprints, double denominations, blank sides, misalignments, mismatched serial numbers, etc. He'll also cover the literature available to collectors of this material.

July 8 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - To Be Announced



BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

July 4	Chester Poderski	
July 13	Gerard Anaszewicz	1981
July 19	Terry L. Capps	1996
July 19	John R. Connolly	1997
July 19	Richard S. Hamilton	1986
July 20	Kermit W. Wasmer	1997
July 27	David Simpson	1980
July 31	Anthony Swiatek	1997

OUR 953rd MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, June 10, 1998

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: 1st National Bank Building
18th Floor
on Dearborn
Between Madison and Monroe

Enter building at south entrance of the Dearborn side, Sign in at security desk and take elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker - **Bruno Rzepka**, *U. S. Paper Money Errors*.

NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions below on a piece of paper and return it at the next meeting. The monthly winner will be determined by a drawing and will receive a one ounce Silver Eagle. A cumulative total will be kept for each participating member. The winner will be announced at the December banquet.

- 1.) Which of these Hong Kong coins from 1980 have a scalloped edge?
 - a.) 2 Dollar
 - b.) 5 Dollar
- 2.) Which one of these 1980 Japanese coins has a hole in the center?
 - a.) 5 Yen
 - b.) 10 Yen
- 3.) The composition of the French 20 Franc coin of 1933 is...?
 - a.) Bi-metallic
 - b.) Tri-metallic
- 4.) In 1991 the 100 Rupees coinage of Shri Lanka had this shape.
 - a.) Square
 - b.) Triangle
- 5.) The bust of George V in 1910 faced this direction on the coinage of Australia.
 - a.) Left
 - b.) Right

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CONTACTING YOUR EDITOR

TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd
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Richard Hamilton - Secretary/Treasurer
William A. Burd - Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan - Archivist

Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



July, 1998



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

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Editor's Notes

At last month's meeting it was decided a paper could be submitted to the club literary committee for review and consideration of an award regardless if it was published elsewhere or not. This seems to me to be a good idea. Many of us have written articles for a specific publication such as a specialized club newsletter or for a regional or national magazine and therefore were unable to submit them to our club. This change will now allow many of our members to participate.

Elsewhere in this *Chatter* is a memo from our President requesting *Show and Tell* participants to keep their talk limited to three minutes. Surely we have some leeway here. If you have one item and it takes 4 minutes to explain no one will mind. However, if you have 4 items and it takes 5 or 6 minutes to explain then simply show less items. This will give everyone who wants to participate in *Show and Tell* an opportunity to without the meetings running to late.

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 953rd MEETING

The 953rd meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order on June 10th at 7pm by President, Mark Wieclaw. There were no guests and the Treasurer's report and minutes were accepted as reported.

Carl Wolf reported that Dave Denis will speak at the July meeting on U.S. Type Sets.

The featured speaker for the evening was member Bruno Rzepka who spoke on U. S. error notes and the varieties such as board breaks, folds, inking errors, tears, and alignment errors. Bruno helped write the first book on printing errors. He was awarded the club featured speaker medal as well as an Educational Award.

Exhibitors for the evening were Phil Carrigan, Bob Feiler, Bob Leonard, Drew Michyeta, Saul Needleman, Joel Reznick, Bruno Rzepka, Mike Metras, Bob Weinstein, Bill Swoger, Mark Wieclaw and Carl Wolf.

For committee reports, Carl Wolf had no further information on the upcoming 80th anniversary. Saul Needleman spoke on the criteria for papers to be submitted for the Literary Award and after a club vote the decision was that the papers may be published elsewhere but do not have to be published. Bob Leonard reported that 25 copies of Perspectives on Numismatics remain. There was some discussion about the new club life membership designation being elitist but the consensus was that it was not.

Under old business, President, Mark Wieclaw presented the Presidential Award in person to Saul Needleman for all his work writing the "Show and Tell" and "Speaker's Wor[l]d" columns.

For new business, Bill Burd was recognized for his recent article in *The Numismatist*. Denise Kitchen was welcomed to club membership. Bob Feiler won the monthly quiz and was awarded a silver eagle.

Meeting adjourned at 10:00pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary Treasurer

IMPORTANT DATES

July 8 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Dave Denis**
U. S. Type Sets - Half Cents through the Nickel

Since nearly everyone in the Club started collecting U. S. coins, this meeting should be a special treat. For nearly sixty years Mr. Denis has been assembling and upgrading a type collection of U. S. coins. *Complete type sets will be shown of the half-cents, large-cents, small-cents, two-cents, three-cents (nickel only) and the five-cent pieces (nickel only).* Mr. Denis will cover the history of each coinage change and share some of his buying experiences in assembling this testament to U. S. coinage.

Aug 12 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Alexander Basok**
Russian Coinage of the 1980 Olympics

During the late 1970's collectors were bombarded with promotional advertisements trumpeting the fantastic investment opportunity of the Russian coinage for the upcoming 1980 Olympics. Advertisements promised twenty-eight uncirculated and twenty-eight proof coins. Eighteen years later evidence has uncovered many discrepancies including indications that over 150 different coins were issued and some with improper mintmarks. Mr. Basok has been assembling this story for his upcoming book on Soviet coinage and his presentation and story telling promises to entertain and educate. His original belief that there was more to this promotion than was meeting the eye and the way he went about gathering the information is an approach that all collectors can apply to their own areas of collecting.

Sept 9 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Jack Huggins, Jr.**
Building a Numismatic Exhibit

Oct 14 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Dr. Joel J. Orosz**
Early U. S. Coin Collectors (Pre 1840's)

Nov 11 CCC Auction



BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

Aug 1	Reid J. Geisler	1995
Aug 2	William Swoger	1984
Aug 11	Clifford Mishler	1995
Aug 15	Steven R. Rodin	1991
Aug 19	Carl F. Wolf	1979
Aug 20	Melvin Frear	1989
Aug 26	Tom Delorey	1984
Aug 26	Donald H. Doswell	1960
Aug 29	James M. Rondinelli	1997
Aug 31	Clarence R. Wills	

OUR 954th MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, July 8, 1998

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: 1st National Bank Building
18th Floor
on Dearborn
Between Madison and Monroe

Enter building at south entrance of the Dearborn side, Sign in at security desk and take elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker - **Dave Denis**, *U. S. Type Sets - Half Cents through the Nickel*

SPEAKER'S WOR[L]D

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

JUNE MEETING

Speaker for the evening was Bruno Rzepka, long time member of the Chicago Coin Club (as well as the Morton Grove And Oak Park Coin Clubs). Bruno was born and raised in Chicago and served in the U.S. Navy Air Force during WW2. a coin collector since he was 13, he became interested in paper money collecting in 1946 and began to specialize in collecting error notes in 1955. He is co-author of the first article on error notes and has assembled a collection of more than 1300 pieces. His topic for the evening was "Error Notes in U.S. Currency".

Bruno, together with Jim Grebinger, authored the first definitive article on printing errors and 75% of the examples included in that article belonged to one or the other of the authors. A cross-sale agreement existed between the two authors indicating that if either wanted to sell his part of the collection, it would first be offered to the other. Eventually, the entire collection ended up with Bruno who now is disposing of his entire collection in the Memphis Paper Money Show auction. Several other works on paper money have appeared in more recent years including one by Dr. Alfred Berk and the book by Neil Schafer titled "A Guide Book of Modern U.S. Paper Money".

In the production of U.S. currency at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (now called Bureau of Printing and Engraving), The design is cut into soft steel plates, line by line, with proofs being pulled regularly during the process. At each proof, additional parts of the design, or corrections in errors, are drawn onto the proof in pencil and further engraving lines are cut until the design is completed. The plate is then hardened and is ready for duplication to the number of copies needed to produce the final sheets of money. Notes are printed in several stages, first the reverse is printed, then the portrait and borders of the obverse, and, finally, the seals and numbers are added. There are a total of four stages to completion of each note. It was noted that the BPE does not operate on tax money. Rather they sell a number of numismatic souvenir items and break even each year.

A number of sources for errors exist in the total printing process. Paper is obtained from the Crane Co. of Dalton, MA. In spite of the quality control in preparing the paper, variations can exist in thickness of the sheets which may affect the eventual final product.

Cont'd

Occasionally, the paper is so thin that actual holes may be left during the paper making process. This can lead to notes with holes in them as well as notes on which part of the design will be off-set printed from ink deposited on the back plate through the hole. In joining an old roll of paper to a new roll, glue joints may end up in the final cut printing sheets and, sometimes, paper fibers accumulate on the surface of the final printing sheet. These may fall off after the printing process, leaving blanks in the final paper notes. Each of these problems can result in different types of printing errors in the final notes.

The ink may not be properly formulated nor mixed correctly resulting in spots which vary in color shade or intensity. These are not considered to be true printing errors. Occasionally, the ink flakes off the paper creating a number of printing problems.

Finally, in the printing process itself, many types of errors are possible. Paper is printed in a damp state. The humidity is carefully controlled, but the paper may be too dry or too wet for proper printing, or the paper may develop folds of various types creating errors in the final notes, especially when the fold is opened to reveal blank or misprinted areas. Other types of printing errors may occur if the printing stages are out of sequence, or if the paper becomes inverted at some stage during the four printings, resulting in notes with part of the design inverted. Occasionally one or more printing stages intended for one side of the note appear on the other side. Notes with one side completely blank are known. A more common type of printing error involves improper or partial feeding of the sheet into the press. This will result in ink being deposited on the back plate where it was not covered with the sheet of paper. When the next sheet is fed into the press, an off-set printing of part of the obverse or reverse designs from the back plate of the press will occur. Ink on the back plate will transfer to the new paper sheet, resulting in an off-set design. Blobs of ink may streak the printing paper giving one of the most frequently seen errors. Finally, improper feeding of the sheets into the press, or folds in the paper, may result in individual notes cut partially off the sheets or, at least, well off-center. Errors in the numbering of the notes constitute another class of paper money errors. Yet another group of errors are created when a piece of paper torn from one sheet (or a piece of the wiping cloth) falls onto the next sheet prior to being printed. When the sheet is printed and the extra paper falls off, a blank is left on the face of the note. A similar type of error may occur when a solvent spot is dropped onto the paper. When the spot is wiped off later, a hole in the design remains.

Cont'd

Broken printing plates and roller cracks may leave modified impressions - another type of error. Probably the most uncommon error known results when a stack of printing sheets already bearing the first (reverse) printing stage is sent to the wrong press for the second, third and fourth stages. This can result in notes having one denomination on one side and on other denomination on the other. Last year 10 billion notes were printed with an error rate of 1/2 of one percent (about 5,000,000 error notes).

Inspectors examine sheets at various stages in the printing steps and any errors noted can result in the removal of that sheet from the stack, it being replaced by a star-note sheet. Sometimes, the inspector's crayon marks are not acted upon and the error sheet proceeds through the entire printing and cutting process and gets out into circulation.

Error occurring in the new style notes was not discussed. However, with the increased complexity of preparing methods to minimize counterfeiting, it is apparent that the opportunity to create further types of errors increases. The speaker showed a large number of pieces to illustrate the various types of errors discussed. This interesting survey of printing errors accounts for the general popularity of collecting printing errors.

End

NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions below on a piece of paper and return it at the next meeting. The monthly winner will be determined by a drawing and will receive a one ounce Silver Eagle. A cumulative total will be kept for each participating member. The winner will be announced at the December banquet.

Modern U. S. Commemoratives

- 1.) Husbands purchase several coins a year and their wives see red, yet they buy millions of the items featured on the reverse of this coin and women love them no matter what color they are.
- 2.) This coin is the only one to incorporate raised and incuse lettering in the same legend.
- 3.) One person, two portraits. This man was a leader no matter which direction he went.
- 4.) Five dollars says the portrait of this Greek goddess won't be mistaken for MJ or Tiger.
- 5.) The heads side of this gold coin has no heads.

SHOW AND TELL

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

JUNE MEETING

The number of CCC members presenting Show and Tell at the monthly meetings has been increasing regularly over this past year. This month, there were a dozen presenters.

Phil Carrigan was the first presenter for the evening. He showed the USS Nashville medal in its original case, produced by the Chicago Numismatic Society in 1910. Enclosed in the case with the medal was a card stating "Joseph C. Mitchelson/ with the compliments of Virgil Brand".

Bob Feiler presented a Continental note for 1/6 dollar dated February 17, 1776. The second part of his exhibit was a coin tray made of Peruvian coins ranging from 1 sol to 1 dinero and dated between 1865 and 1935. These were soldered together to form a tray. The final exhibit was what appeared to be a stack of 1799 George III farthing pieces (more likely 1/2 cents) made into a box. Apparently only the top and bottom were actual coins.

As a result of a recent business trip to Croatia, **Bob Leonard** showed a number of coins and coin sets from former Yugoslavia. First, to contrast the effects of inflation, he presented a Yugoslav silver 20 dinar of 1938 (smaller than the U. S. half dollar) together with a paper note for 1 billion dinar of 1993 which was described as being utterly worthless. Next was shown a series of proof or mint sets of Croatia, the 1991 issue of independent Croatia. This money is stable at 6 1/2 kuna to the U. S. dollar, or 3 to the German mark; a mint set of 1993 (issued 1994) with animal and floral designs, from Zagreb; and the 1995 proof set of 9 pieces of good quality workmanship. This was followed by several commemoratives of 1994, including issues for the Atlantic Olympics and FAO and coins for the 500th anniversary of the university, the 1997 25 kuna bimetallic proof featuring the UN, and a piece for the Esperanto Congress. The final item was a catalog of Croatian coins and an article from a German coin magazine on Croatian coins.

Drew Michyeta showed his latest acquisition featuring the Statue of Liberty. The piece was from the Republic Haiti, of which 400 proof and 379 uncirculated pieces were issued. The piece is considered to be the rarest of the Statue of Liberty coins available with the uncirculated version commanding a higher bid than the proof version.

Cont'd

Saul Needleman presented a number of old documents which he related to the early development of this country. The first of these was a large parchment will from England dated 13 June 1769 issued in the name of George III, bearing a tax stamp which counted in the start of the War of Independence against England. Next was a land grant for property given to veterans of the American Revolution, this one issued by Thomas McKean, governor of Pennsylvania. Though signed by a Secretary to the governor, the original signature of McKean is seen in the upper left hand corner. McKean was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This was followed by a document issued in March, 1819 for a grant of land in "the Territory of Illinois". Illinois became a state in December, 1818 and the existing supply of grant documents was still being used up by pen canceling of the words "in the Territory of" and allowing only the word "Illinois" to show. Another document described a grant of land and a pension to Samuel Sax of Wisconsin as a veteran of the Civil War. The final document confirmed a certain homestead in the Territory of Oklahoma in what was listed on the document as being part of the "Coctaw and Cherokee Nations".

Joel Reznick showed a large group of coins acquired during his recent tour of the Mediterranean countries. Among these were some Greek coins (36 drachma to the US dollar), Israeli coins (3.5 shekels to the dollar) and Turkish pieces (250,000 lira per dollar). He explained that most European currency notes have watermarks to deter counterfeiting. In Cyprus, he acquired a number of commemorative pieces including coins for the Olympics, Hercules and swordfish. Inflation was rampant in Turkey, having grown from the 5000 lira/\$ level in 1992 to the current 250,000/\$. In 1998, the size of the coins were shrunk to indicate their diminished values. Higher value Turkish coins are bimetallic and come in several combinations of metals including silver and white metal, bronze and silver, etc. In Ephesus, he purchased a large number of counterfeit ancient coins which he gave to members at the CCC meeting.

Bruno Rzepka, in continuing the theme of his Speakers presentation, showed uncut sheets of US \$2 bills. He cautioned about purchasing such items through popular ads in the newspapers which tout prices in the range of \$189 compared with a cost of \$89 from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He showed the 'short snorter bills' he had put together during his time in the Army in WW2. Among the celebrities he had met were Jack Benny and Carol Landis. Part of his exhibit included a large size US note marked UNITED STATE with the final S missing. The final part of his exhibit were a group of checks of B. Max Mehl of 1929 including one used to pay his membership dues to the Chicago Coin Club.

Mike Metras presented a brief history of the town of Harer, Ethiopia, a walled town which has existed since the 7th century, as an introduction to his presentation of three coins from that town. Part of the history presentation included a description of how the word Harer was spelled in Arabic. The three crude coins were of 1885 (1303 AH), made of old brass shell casings. The name of the town was just barely distinguishable on the coins. Harer was a coffee center in the highlands (6000 feet) of Ethiopia. Khat, a narcotic drug, also is grown there.

Bob Weinstein showed several very early dated European coins including one of Cleve with the date 1436 in Roman numerals and one of Graz of 1445. Other pieces included coins of the bishopric of Liege of 1440, 1478 and 1379, a Saxony 1 ½ horn groschen issued between 1465 and 1469, another of the bishopric of Liege dated LXXVIII (78 + 1478) with a lion obverse and a coat-of-arms reverse, and another of LXXIX (79 = 1779).

Bill Swoger continued his discussion of last meeting on the 'true' valuation of the Brasher doubloon. He suggested that this coin did not fit into the US monetary scheme but that merchants had agreed to redeem the piece at 15 dollars, so that the piece shall be called a '\$15 gold' coin rather than a doubloon. As support for his claim, he again discussed the gold content of certain gold coins suggesting that some gold pieces of Spain had a hole punched into the coin and the punch then filled with a plug of higher gold content in order to bring the value of the piece to the requisite mark (\$16). He further suggested that John Burger altered some Braher doubloons in this same manner. In a separate exhibit, Swoger presented evidence that Theophile E. Leon was proclaimed, on his death, to have been the founding father of the Chicago Coin Club.

The next exhibitor was **Mark Wieclaw** who showed six different items, largely of the Severian dynasty. The first was a denarius of Severus of common obverse, but with AFRICA lounging, a rare reverse (Severus was born in Africa). A second piece was of Julia Domna, Severus' wife, again of ordinary obverse, but with a quadriga reverse honoring the Roman goddess, Cybelle. Next was a coin of Plautilla, wife of Caracalla, of 202 CE, with a reverse of Plautilla and Caracalla standing and clasping hands. A bronze of Julia Domna from Nicopolis, of 202 CE, bears the same reverse type. Another coin of Caracalla, of 207 CE, shows a Victory in a biga, another rare reverse. The final item in the presentation was an unusual paper coin holder which appears to have been used as a bid board holder.

Cont'd

The final presenter for the evening was **Carl Wolf** who presented a bronze coin imitating a cawry shell and bearing marking resembling a human face. The piece is known as 'ghost head' money and is placed in the nostrils of a recently deceased person to prevent evil spirits from entering the body of the individual through the nose. Eight variations of this coin are known and it may be of a ½ tael valuation. Carl had framed the piece to go along with his home display of unusual coins.

End

A NOTE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

"SHOW AND TELL" AND A MATTER OF TIME

FOR MANY OF US THE FAVORITE PART OF EACH MEETING IS THE "SHOW AND TELL" PORTION. HOWEVER, AS MORE PEOPLE PARTICIPATE WE FIND OURSELVES CONCERNED WITH THE LENGTH OF THE MEETINGS. WHILE ALL MEMBERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO BRING ITEMS TO SHARE PLEASE LIMIT YOUR TALK TO 3 MINUTES OR LESS.

THANK YOU.

CHATTER MATTER

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

Chicago Coin Club
P.O. Box 2301
Chicago, IL 60690

VISIT OUR WEB SITE

<http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html>

CONTACTING YOUR EDITOR

TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd
Chicago Coin Company, Inc.
6455 W. Archer Ave.
Chicago, IL 60638

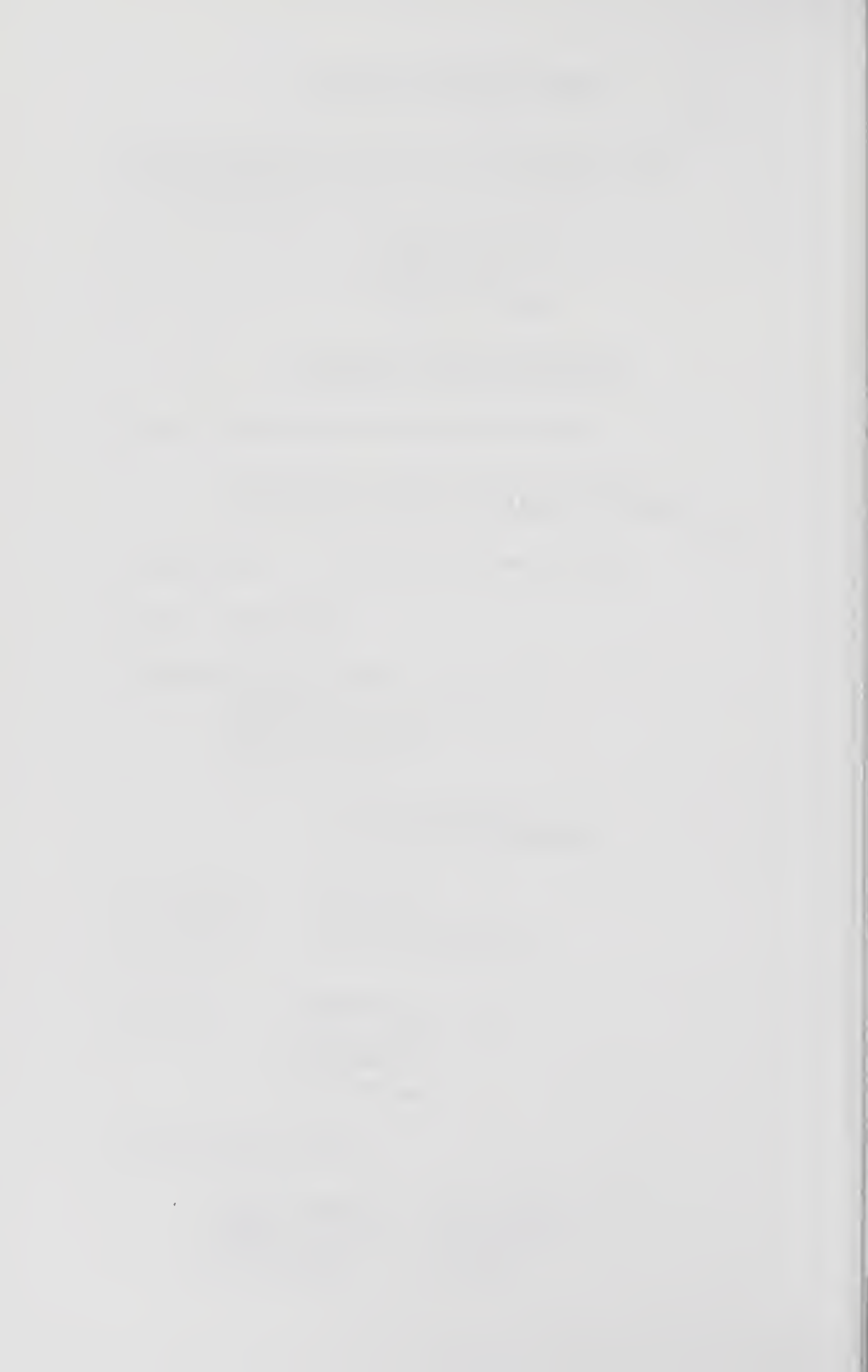
CLUB OFFICERS

Mark Wieclaw - President
Carl Wolf - First Vice President
Robert Feiler - Second Vice President

Directors: Mike Metras
Andrew Michyeta III
Jeff Rosinia
Steve Zitowsky

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton - Secretary/Treasurer
William A. Burd - Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan - Archivist





Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



August, 1998



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

WE LEARN BY TEACHING

CHATTER

★★ WE LEARN BY TEACHING ★★

Editor's Notes

The 80th Anniversary Medal Committee meant twice this month and is ready to present their findings and recommendations to the club members at the August meeting.

Several club members are attending the American Numismatic Association Convention in Portland and will be reporting on their trip at the August meeting.

Every year in November the club features an auction of numismatic items. Each of the past two years we had a large collection of club related material and both auctions were a great success. However this year nothing has been promised.. If you are considering selling your club memorabilia talk to Carl Wolf or myself about putting it in this auction.

The Central States Numismatic Society fall coin show will be in Harvey September 11th through 13th. This show will include exhibits, seminars and an auction and will be well worth attending.

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 954th MEETING

The 954th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order on July 8th at 7pm by President, Mark Wieclaw. The Treasurer's report and minutes were tabled until the next meeting. In Richard Hamilton's absence Bill Burd was chosen to record the minutes.

Mark Wieclaw requested that all "Show and Tell" be kept to 3 minutes.

Carl Wolf discussed upcoming speakers in future meetings; Alex Basok, Jack Huggins, Jr. and Joel Orosz.

Carl Wolf then introduced our featured speaker for the evening, Dave Denis, who presented a U. S. type set from the half cent to the silver nickel. He was awarded the club featured speaker medal as well as an Educational Award.

Exhibitors for the evening were Dick DiRobertis, Donald Dool, Carl Wolf, Mark Wieclaw, Bob Leonard and Bob Feiler.

For committee reports, Bob Leonard reported that we sold 2 copies of Perspectives on Numismatics over the Internet and that 23 copies remain. Carl Wolf is setting up a meeting for the committee to finalize pricing of the 80th anniversary medal. They will report to the Club at the August meeting.

For new business, Carl Wolf announced an audit committee is needed to review financial records of the Club. Carl Wolf will be the Chairman of the committee for the Annual Banquet in December. Bob Leonard received a call from Mr. Doty of the Smithsonian regarding a traveling exhibit of Indian coinage which tentatively will go to Washington, New York and Chicago in the year 2000. Mark Wieclaw passed out an informal survey to be completed anonymously to determine if Club members buy their coin related purchases locally, through mail order, by auction, etc. Kermit Wasmer invited all CCC members to the ILNA/Central States coin show September 11-13, 1998.

Meeting adjourned at 8:20pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

William A. Burd for Richard Hamilton

SHOW AND TELL
By Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

JUNE MEETING

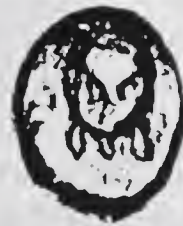
First exhibitor for the evening was **Dick DiRobertis** who showed several types of new security notes from Eritrea, Zaire and Bulgaria. He described a number of devices which have been incorporated into the design of the new notes for the purpose of preventing counterfeiting. These include the use of a holographic design (or piece embedded into the paper), watermarks, safety threads and inks which glow with special designs when exposed to ultraviolet light. At least three countries including Australia and New Zealand use holographs and at least one uses a safety thread pasted to the outside of the bill so that removal is quite obvious. Considering the inflated value of money from most of these countries, the question was asked why the US can not afford to use similar devices to prevent counterfeiting of US currency.

The next presenter, **Donald Doole**, showed three of four varieties of the Argentine coin peso. The coins are bi-metallic with the center piece of Cu-Al containing a reproduction of an 1813 8 escudo coin. Beginning in 1994, the coins were produced in one of three mints represented by micro-dot symbols on one side of the coin. The first is from the Korean mint (A), the second is from the English mint (B) in which an error is present - the use of G instead of C in the word **PROVINCIAS**. Another variety exists with no mint mark. Third type is from France (C) on which smaller letters were used in the outer legend than on the others. These coins replace the one peso paper notes. During Don's first visit to Argentina in 1984, the one peso bill was par with the US dollar. In 1987, it was worth 50 cents; more recently it was worth a dime and now it is no longer legal tender.

Carl Wolf showed his latest example of odd and curious money, which he has framed. This is a necklace made of chips of ostrich egg shells. Such pieces are used as money by at least six tribes in Africa, including the Hottentots and Zulus. On the piece shown, the white disks were interspersed with black disks made of leather. There was clear evidence that the disks were made from at least three different eggs. In the 1930s, it was estimated that three months of work were required to prepare a 12 foot length of disks and that would purchase a handful of tobacco. Carl replaced the thread on which the chips were strung with brass wire so that the piece could be hung in the frame.

Cont'd

The next presenter was **Mark Wieclaw** who showed four coins. The first was a silver stater from the Isle of Aegina, showing a sea turtle. In 650 BCE, Aegina was the first of the Greek islands to use coins as money. In about 430 BCE, the sea turtle was replaced by the land turtle.



It is said that the turtle was adopted as the symbol of the island because Aphrodite considered the turtle to be sacred. Between 650 and 404, seven varieties are known of the turtle coins based on the presence or absence of dots and lines. The reverse shows only an incuse punch mark. The second piece was a slabbed Isabella quarter issued in 1893 for use at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Susan B. Anthony lobbied for the use of a woman's portrait on an American coin. The third piece shown was a 1943 Walking Liberty US dollar which had been converted into a ring. The last piece was a 1992 proof set from Russia. The 50 ruble coin in the set was an 'off-medal' error. The 1993 piece is not bimetallic. It is assumed that the dies for the 1993 coins were received at the mint late in 1992 and that planchets of 1992 were struck with the 1993 dies giving a bi-metallic slug bearing a non bi-metallic design.

Bob Leonard presented a series of crusader coins showing knights in armor and castles. First of these was a coin of Count Baldwin of Edessa of 1108-1118, with a knight in helmet and coat of chain mail. Second was a coin of the same ruler in a different pose. Next was a coin of Bohemund III wearing a Norman helmet with nose piece. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre appeared on the next coin under Amaury, 1160-1174, followed by a similar piece of obol size of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. A coin of Bohemund III showed the Tower of David which was the residence of the Kings of Jerusalem. The last pieces of gros and half gros denomination, showed the keep of a castle, issued by Bohemund VII (1275-1287) from Tripoli, Syria (now Lebanon).

Bob Feiler continued his presentations of unusual applications on coins with a series of enamel-work coins including a 1977 100 yen coin of Japan with a chrysanthemum on it and a 25 centavo coin of the Philippine Islands with a butterfly on it. Next he showed a high relief silver medal with the legend 'To and From America'. Three dates were present on one side: 1492 commemorating Columbus, 1927 for Lindburgh and 1962 for the landing on the moon. The next piece had particular historical significance. This was a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to an officer of the Grand Army of the Republic referring to several banknotes which had been picked up by Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. The banknotes were included with the letter.

The next piece was a medal from Buenos Aires, probably from the 1880-1890s, with clasped hands and the cap of Liberty on a pole on the obverse. Inside the box medal was a series of rondelles showing scenes of Buenos Aires. The last two pieces were given to Bob for distribution to members of the CCC by John and Nancy Wilson. These included wooden nickels issued in honor of the 30th wedding anniversary of Nancy and John showing their portraits. The other was a rolled out cent issued for the Mid-America Coin Exposition held in June, 1998 in Milwaukee.

End

OUR 955th MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, August 12, 1998

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: 1st National Bank Building
18th Floor
on Dearborn
Between Madison and Monroe

Enter building at south entrance of the Dearborn side, Sign in at security desk and take elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker - **Alexander Basok**, *Russian
Coinage of the 1980 Olympics*

SPEAKER'S WOR[L]D
by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

JUNE MEETING

Speaker for the June meeting was Dave Denis who presented a US type set from the half cent to the silver nickel. Dave is a native Chicagoan. He served in the US Navy and is now a retired engineer from Donnelly and Sons. He began collecting coins in 1935, joined the CCC in 1946 and, in 1970, was one of the founders of the Will County and the Lake County Coin Clubs.

Dave suggested that people collect coins because they gain enjoyment from the hobby. They enjoy sharing the thrill of finding the coins they are looking for and putting them together in a reasonable fashion for show. Finally, they enjoy the possibility for learning history. The hobby becomes very personal because one can collect coins in a number of ways, creating whichever divisions or topics one wants. Whatever way they select, it becomes their own, thus, they have a personalized collection. Dave chose as his area of interest a type set of US coins because there were relatively few pieces involved, thereby keeping the cost down. In selecting pieces for inclusion in this type set, he was not concerned about the various mints, rulers, and economic paths (e.g., the change from large cents to small cents as a sign of inflation). He differentiated types of collectors referring to 'experts' as ones who know more and more about less and less until they know everything about nothing, and general collectors who know little about a lot of things until they know nothing about everything. As a type collector, he feels he knows something about something. During his period of collecting, Dave has had occasion to meet many famous collectors, dealers and authors from whom he bought several of his pieces.

Dave's actual presentation consisted in showing the various pieces which make up his type set. First were presented the five half cent pieces. These included the one year type of 1793 with the bust of Liberty facing left. The piece had been extensively circulated, but still constitutes a rarity with only 35,334 issued. Next was the type of 1794-1797 with bust facing right and cap of Liberty behind. The draped bust type of 1800-1808 and the turban bust of 1809-1836 followed. Last was the coronet bust which ran from 1840 to 1857.

Cont'd

The three large cents of 1793 include the chain, the wreath and the liberty cap types. The first two were one year types, but the last ran till 1796. Varieties exist of each type. The draped bust type (1796-1807) and the turban type (1808-1814) contain the designation 1/100 and exist in several varieties. The matron head type of 1816-1857 differ from the classic head (turban) in the style of the hair ribbon bearing the legend 'Liberty'.



The Flying Eagle small cent was a two year type (1857-1858) though a small quantity of 1856 pieces were minted unofficially. Large and small letter legend varieties exist. The Indian head cents began in 1859 with the no shield wreath type and continued from 1860-1909 with the shield-wreath type. Perhaps because 1860-1909 with the shield-wreath type. Perhaps because it has been issued for so long a period, the Lincoln cent requires the most examples to complete the type series. The 1909 wheat cents begins with the type of VDB on the reverse for the designer. This was removed between 1910 and 1916, then the initials were restored in 1917. Between 1909 and 1942, the coins were struck on brass planchets. In 1943, the planchets were of zinc coated steel. Shell casings were used for the issues of 1944-1946 and in 1959 the reverse design was changed to the memorial type. The latest type change was to copper-plated zinc in 1982.

Two cent pieces were minted between 1864 and 1873, in bronze, and exist with small and large letter mottoes in 1864.

The silver three cent coin was issued from 1851 to 1873, but most of the non-proof pieces after 1862 were melted down. Several varieties are known depending upon the number of lines outlining the star, the number of arrows in the bundle, etc. The 1851-O in Dave's type set was from his great grandfather. The nickel three cent piece which replaced the silver type, ran from 1865 to 1889 and replaces the star with a bust of Liberty on the obverse and a different style of denomination on the reverse.



Cont'd

Several types of five-cent pieces complete this part of Dave's type set. There are two varieties of each major type. The shield type exists with and without rays between the stars and were minted from 1866 to 1883. The Liberty head type exists with and without 'cents' for some issues of 1883 only. Later issues of 1883 to 1913 have the word 'cents' added to the reverse design. The Buffalo nickel of 1913 initially had a raised ground. Later issues of 1913 to 1938 had a 'straight-line' or recessed ground. In 1937, because of over-polishing the dies, a 'three-legged buffalo' variety exists. The Jefferson type was issued in 1938 and continues to date. Between 1942 and 1945, the alloy of the nickel was changed to include 35% silver. To mark this, the mint mark was enlarged and moved to a position over the building. In 1968, the mint mark was moved to the obverse. No half dimes were shown as part of this program.

End



**BIRTHDAYS
AND
YEAR JOINED**

Sept 1	Fred K. White	1991
Sept 2	John Wilson	1984
Sept 7	James M. McMenamin	1975
Sept 16	Richard J. Sheppard	1977
Sept 18	Michael M. Dolnick	1952
Sept 24	Michael A. Pesh	1979
Sept 25	Saul Needleman	1992
Sept 27	Edward Stevens	1996
Sept 29	Thomas Kulasik	1996

IMPORTANT DATES

Aug 12 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Alexander Basok**
Russian Coinage of the 1980 Olympics

During the late 1970's collectors were bombarded with promotional advertisements trumpeting the fantastic investment opportunity of the Russian coinage for the upcoming 1980 Olympics. Advertisements promised twenty-eight uncirculated and twenty-eight proof coins. Eighteen years later evidence has uncovered many discrepancies including indications that over 150 different coins were issued and some with improper mintmarks. Mr. Basok has been assembling this story for his upcoming book on Soviet coinage and his presentation and story telling promises to entertain and educate. His original belief that there was more to this promotion than was meeting the eye and the way he went about gathering the information is an approach that all collectors can apply to their own areas of collecting.

Sept 9 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Jack Huggins, Jr.**
Building a Numismatic Exhibit

A case exhibit is another way to share numismatic information with other collectors and the general public. With the American Numismatic Association convention coming to Chicago next year, many members are expressing an interest in building exhibits. Jack Huggins has won a number of exhibit awards including Junior Best-of-Show at two consecutive ANA conventions and Adult Best-of-Show from Central States Numismatic Society. Presently, he is in charge of the exhibits for the Illinois Numismatic Association and the Central States Numismatic Society. He'll share from his wealth of experience and tell what constitutes a good exhibit. He'll also have a handout spelling out how exhibits are judged. If you want to know the who, what, where, why and how of exhibiting, then this is one talk you can't afford to miss.

Sept 11-13 Central States Numismatic Society's fall show

Will be held at the Ramada Inn Hotel in Harvey, Il. at 17040 South Halsted St., I-80 and Rte 1. It will be open to the public from 10am to 6pm Friday and Saturday and 10am to 4pm Sunday. There will be a large dealer bourse, exhibits and speakers.

Oct 14 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Dr. Joel J. Orosz
Early U. S. Coin Collectors (Pre 1840's)

Nov 11 CCC Meeting - Club Auction

CORRECTION FROM JULY'S NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Number 5 should read as follows:

5.) The heads side of this coin has no heads.

NOT:

5.) The heads side of this *gold* coin has no heads.

NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions below on a piece of paper and return it at the next meeting. The monthly winner will be determined by a drawing and will receive a one ounce Silver Eagle. A cumulative total will be kept for each participating member. The winner will be announced at the December banquet.

THE COINAGE OF RUSSIA

- 1.) Which one of these metals was not used in the "Ballerina" bullion series?
a.) GOLD b.) PLATINUM c.) PALLADIUM d.) SILVER
- 2.) The "C.C.C.P." that appears on some Russian coinage stands for "CHICAGO-COLUMBUS-CLEVELAND-PITTSBURGH".
TRUE OR FALSE
- 3.) Of these copper coins which is the lowest denomination?
a.) DENGA b.) KOPEK c.) POLUSHKA d.) VLUSHKA
- 4.) Which of the following statements is NOT true of the coinage of "Siberia"?
 - a.) Coins were produced in copper, silver and gold.
 - b.) So much silver and gold was contained in the copper ore that a higher standard, 25 Rubles to the pood was used for the copper coinage rather than the standard 16 Rubles used throughout the empire.
 - c.) Coinage was issued from 1763-1781 during the reign of Catherine II.
 - d.) A copper 10 Kopek coin was issued for Siberia, not to be used in any other area of the empire.
- 5.) In 1698, Peter I (The Great) created a tax which led to the issue of a token that many men, and perhaps a few unfortunate women, were forced to carry. What part of their anatomy was being taxed?

CHATTER MATTER

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Chicago Coin Club
P.O. Box 2301
Chicago, IL 60690

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<http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html>

CONTACTING YOUR EDITOR

TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd
Chicago Coin Company, Inc.
6455 W. Archer Ave.
Chicago, IL 60638

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Robert Feiler - Second Vice President

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Andrew Michyeta III
Jeff Rosinia
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Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton - Secretary/Treasurer
William A. Burd - Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan - Archivist

Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



September, 1998



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

WE LEARN BY TEACHING

CHATTER

** WE LEARN BY TEACHING **

Editor's Notes

Our November meeting will feature our annual auction. If you wish to include some of your items in this auction please let me know. I need some details such as description, date, etc . So far we have a few Club medals from a member and some interesting items from the Frank Zaylik estate.

Enclosed with this Chatter is an order blank for "The Pioneers" plaque the Club is producing to commemorate our 80th Anniversary. Preorders will be accepted until December 31st . At that time you will no longer be able to order the nine piece process set; sterling silver plaque; or the gold plaque. Only orders for the bronze will be accepted after December 31st. Don't hesitate order now.

Don't forget the Central States Numismatic Society fall coin show will be in Harvey September 11th through 13th. This show will include exhibits, seminars and an auction and will be well worth attending.

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 955th MEETING

The 955th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by President, Mark Wieclaw on Wednesday, August 12, 1998 at 7pm. The Treasurer's report and minutes were read and accepted.

Carl Wolf announced that Jack Huggins, Jr. will speak next month on *Building a Numismatic Exhibit*. In October, Dr. Joel J. Orosz from Kalamazoo, Michigan, will speak on *Early U.S. Coin Collectors*.

Our featured speaker for the evening was Alexander Basok who spoke on *Russian Coinage of the 1980 Olympics*. At the conclusion of his talk, Alex was presented with the club featured speaker award as well as the ANA educational certificate.

Exhibitors for the evening were Saul Needleman, Mark Wieclaw, Bob Weinstein, Carl Wolf, Drew Michyeta, Bob Feiler, Mike Metras, Bob Leonard, Dick Hamilton and Paul Hybert.

Saul Needleman announced that three members have been approved for life membership. They are Mark Wieclaw, Steve Zitowsky and William Burd. Cards and badges for life members were discussed but no definite decisions were made.

Carl Wolf presented a proposal from the 80th anniversary committee. It was to use "The Pioneers" sculpture on the northwest end of the Michigan Avenue bridge on a plaque. The club used the sculpture, "The Discoverers", from the northeast end of the bridge for the 75th anniversary in 1994. Both sculptures were designed by James Earle Fraser who also designed the buffalo nickel. Members received a copy of the costs involved and, after some discussion, approved the proposal. The 80th anniversary will be celebrated at the end of the CICF meeting in April of 1999. There will be cake and coffee at the conclusion of the CICF Club meeting.

Our Christmas banquet this year will be held at the Mid-day Club on the 56th floor of the First Chicago Bank Building. The cost will be \$35 per person and the menu choice will be chicken or fish. Club members decided on this location after discussing different options.

Cont'd

Saul Needleman reported that no papers have been received to date for the Club Literary Award. Papers will be accepted until October.

A recently received German auction catalog was approved to be placed in the club November auction. This book is hard bound, in color, and has many interesting illustrations.

Bob Feiler was the winner of the numismatic quiz for July and August and received two 1998 silver eagles for his efforts. Congratulations Bob!

Meeting adjourned at 9:45pm.

Respectfully Submitted,
Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

OUR 956th MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, September 9, 1998

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: 1st National Bank Building
18th Floor
on Dearborn
Between Madison and Monroe

Enter building at south entrance of the Dearborn side, Sign in at security desk and take elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker - **Jack Huggins, Jr.**, *Building a Numismatic Exhibit.*

IMPORTANT DATES

Sept 9 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Jack Huggins, Jr.
Building a Numismatic Exhibit

A case exhibit is another way to share numismatic information with other collectors and the general public. With the American Numismatic Association convention coming to Chicago next year, many members are expressing an interest in building exhibits. Jack Huggins has won a number of exhibit awards including Junior Best-of-Show at two consecutive ANA conventions and Adult Best-of-Show from Central States Numismatic Society. Presently, he is in charge of the exhibits for the Illinois Numismatic Association and the Central States Numismatic Society. He'll share from his wealth of experience and tell what constitutes a good exhibit. He'll also have a handout spelling out how exhibits are judged. If you want to know the who, what, where, why and how of exhibiting, then this is one talk you can't afford to miss.

Sept 11-13 Central States Numismatic Society's fall show

Will be held at the Ramada Inn Hotel in Harvey, Il. at 17040 South Halsted St., I-80 and Rte 1. It will be open to the public from 10am to 6pm Friday and Saturday and 10am to 4pm Sunday. There will be a large dealer bourse, exhibits and speakers.

Oct 14 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Dr. Joel J. Orosz
Early U. S. Coin Collectors (Pre 1840's)

Nov 11 CCC Meeting - Club Auction

SPEAKERS WOR[L]D

By Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

AUGUST MEETING

Alexander Basok was born in Russia and came to the United States in 1976. He worked in the coin department at Marshall Field's State street store, then moved to RARCOA on Clark street. In 1980, he opened the coin dealership which bears his name, specializing in international and ancient coins, with emphasis on Russia. Alex is currently writing a book on Soviet (Olympic) coinage. Publication is expected later this year. He is a member of the Russian Numismatic Society and is one of their newsletter editors, and he has conducted several of their meetings at the Chicago International Coin Fair.

Alex's presentation for the evening was dedicated to converting others to the collection of olympic coins. His claim is that few collectors go beyond acquiring one coin of each date without regard to other interesting factors involved. Just looking at die varieties opens a Pandora's box leading to many other things such as deducing history, financial and political intrigues and, even, spy operations.

Using his study of mint marks on the 1980 Olympic coins of Russia as an example, he has found that a number of varieties exist within the production output of each mint. In the mid-1970s, Mr. Armand Hammer suggested to the Russian Olympic program directors that the success of the Canadian Olympic coinage program could be of advantage to the Russians. Unaware as to how a free world market worked, the Russian politicians felt they had to outdo the Canadian series of 28 coins. To have a successful program, they felt they had to outdo the Canadians, but because 28 appropriate sports themes could not be identified for the Russian series, they had to turn to ethnic sports to produce enough types. Every point in producing such a series proved to require a major learning experience for those in charge. The metallic composition of the coins led to endless discussions. The Swiss (mint) suggested that silver coins be made of sterling, but the Russian politicians opposed this and selected .900 silver instead. Gold of .900 was selected for some coins, but trace metals in the gold produced a reddish color and connotation of 'red'-gold was rejected. Spies were used to actually steal the documents describing the details of Canada's Olympic coin production.

Cont'd

Russia had no proof coins prior to 1965, but had 'proof-like' coins which were considered to be recent re-strikes with a clear edge. Restrike Russian issues produced for sale in the U.S. were required to carry the word 'COPY' which was unacceptable to the program. Further, Russia had none of the equipment needed to produce genuine proof issues - polished planchets and presses capable of making multiple strikes, etc.

Four mints were selected to produce the coin series, including Switzerland, Hamburg, Moscow and Leningrad. The artists were instructed by the bureaucrats as to what and how to design the coins. depictions of geographic features such as the Baltic Sea, Hudson Bay, China, India, Labrador, Madagascar, etc were based on political decisions over what they considered to be hot-spots in Russian international affairs. Four dies for the 5 ruble coin show variations in how Labrador is shown.

Alex has created charts which list all the variations for each denomination of coin and for each mint. He has found that certain coins might not even have been struck in the city indicated by the mint mark on the coin. As an example, many coins of the Leningrad mint were made from Moscow dies. To maintain high quality of the proof coinage, as proof dies began to wear, they were transferred to the production of uncirculated coins after receiving an acid dip which produced a matte finish. With use, the matte finish wore off, creating new varieties in the business coinage. When dies were badly worn, many were recut creating still more variations. The coins were sold at premium pricing to help support the Olympics, but the prices on the secondary market did not offer any return. Alex's point was that if one is willing to make an in depth study of Olympic coins, one can come up with truly rare examples. Again, as an example, twelve pieces of the bicycle coin were made with no mint mark (in error). Two were retained by the Swiss mint and ten were returned to Russia. The whereabouts of these is not known. Alex hasn't found new die varieties in recent years, but new die combinations still turn up.

Russian coins reflect true use of the coin; there is a need for coins in circulation. Part of the long-term problems faced by the Russian coining program has been the war in Leningrad in 1942 which depleted an experienced labor force at the mint, the Hunt brothers excursion into the silver market, the Russian war in Afghanistan in 1979 and the U.S. ban on Russian gold. Even the preparation of boxes for the Olympic sets, leaflets and other inserts presented problems to the Russian officials.

Alex Basok was presented a C. C. C. Speakers Medal and an ANA certificate.

End

SHOW AND TELL

By Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

AUGUST MEETING

First presenter for the evening was **Saul Needleman** who showed an undated German medal of silver made in the 1700s. The medal commemorates Martin Luther's posting of his theses, but the reason the medal is of interest to Saul is the use of the word JEHOVAH in Hebrew in a sun burst. He has written several articles on the reason for the use of Hebrew for the name of G-d on these non-Judaic related tokens, medals and coins. A second piece was shown relating to his other major coin interest, British coinage. This was a tin coin of 1814, issued for the British occupation of Java. This action was part of the effort of Britain to maintain its empire status.

Mark Wieclaw showed two \$1 silver certificates with the motto 'In God We Trust', one of the 1935-1936 series when it first appeared on the \$1, and one of the 1957 series when it appeared on other denominations. He also showed a Walking Liberty half dollar with a smiling moon left of the feet on the obverse. Two other items included a Greek piece in the shape of a dolphin which may have been a coin weight, and a bronze of Licinius II with the reverse camp gate having three turrets instead of the usual two.

Two early dated silver coins of the Utrecht bishopric in The Netherlands were presented by **Bob Weinstein**, one with a double line of legend and the date, 1477, in Roman numerals. The second was similar, but of 1478, both issued under Jager David of Burgundy, bishop of Utrecht. A silver patard from the city of Hasselt, 1478, issued under Louis of Bourbon, bishop of Liege. The final piece was a silver demi-latard of 1486 issued under Jean de Horn, bishop of Liege.

Carl Wolf showed another of his framed primitive money pieces, this a string of shell money called Pele from the Solomon Islands. The shells are pierced with a twist drill made from a shark's tooth and are then polished and strung. The 7 inch circle can be used for purchase of brides or to repay injuries. Twelve types of strings have been identified.

Andrew Michyeta presented three silver bars showing the Statue of Liberty, one was a ten oz bullion bar from the Liberty Mint and two, a five and a ten oz bar, were from MTB, the 10 oz bar is of the 'rays touching arm' variety. Drew also showed a large silver 1776-1976 bicentennial uncirculated and a small gold proof bicentennial piece with Liberty.

Cont'd

Plaquette of "THE PIONEERS" by James Earle Fraser
Approximately: 2.625" x 3.5"

MEDAL TYPE	UNIT PRICE	FREIGHT	QUANTITY ORDERED	AMOUNT DUE
Bronze	\$30.00 Preorder* 35.00 After	\$5.00		
Bronze Process Set (Nine Pieces)	\$250.00**	\$12.00		
Sterling Silver	\$150.00**	\$5.00		
10 Kt. Gold	\$2,500.00**	\$15.00		

***Preorder closes December 31, 1998**
**** Available on preorders only.**

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Make Checks Payable To: CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301, Chicago, IL 60690

Next was **Bob Feiler** with a variety of pieces. First was a paper money note for \$2.20 from Wayne City, PA. dated Dec. 5, 1859 with a railroad engraving. Second was a Missouri militia defense bond for \$4.50 from 186x. The third piece was a coin lighter made from a 1921 Morgan dollar with a number, 2771762, punched into the cap. Last was shown a Lincoln medal coin stack paperweight of the late 1800s with the legend 'Chicago American Typesetters Corp.' Harr 9857 (telephone number?). The reverse had an eagle with a swastika (good luck symbol) on the breast.

Mike Metras showed several pieces acquired at the ANA Summer Seminar on Byzantine coins. One was a sand cast copper Katanga cross used in a southern province of Congo. This would purchase 22# of flour, two guns or 2-3 goats. He also showed a One franc coin of present day Katanga on which was pictured a Katanga cross. Mike showed the latest Gallery Mint Seminar token for 1998, of pewter, with a Liberty obverse and an eagle reverse. Another piece was a Byzantine coin of Leo III, king of the Romans of the 9th century. The last piece was a 1 1/2 pence silver coin, dated 1842, with a portrait of Victoria, made for use in Ceylon or Malta.

Robert Leonard presented a 1/2 real coin cut from a pillar type one real piece, ca. 1821-25. This was found by metal detector in southern Peru near Bolivia. For comparison, he included a Columbian one real coin of 1810. In addition to the coins, Bob showed a number of souvenirs and memorabilia of the 1998 ANA Convention.

Two stock certificates were shown by **Richard Hamilton** including one from the Irving Trust Co. for 15 shares with a par value of \$1.50. The certificate is dated Jan.16, 1930 and has signatures of the bank officers. The certificate was made by the American Bank Note Co. The second certificate was from Crowley Milner and Co. and was made by the Columbia Bank Note Co. The last item of Dick's exhibit was a bound book, The Story of the American Bank Note Co. issued for its centenary (founded in 1858). The book was filled with vignettes from various bonds, stocks and other certificates and is very desirable as a reference source.

The final presenter was **Paul Hybert** who showed a number of American and Canadian coins in order to compare sizes and metal color. These included the U.S. Susan B. Anthony dollar and a Washington quarter, and the gold-colored Canadian dollar and the bimetallic two dollar coin.

End

Sculpture by Buffalo Nickel Designer to be Honored in Medal

A medal to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Chicago Coin Club will feature a sculpture by James Earle Fraser, the designer of the Indian head or buffalo nickel. The sculpture, called "The Pioneers," is found on the northwest pylon of the Michigan Avenue Bridge in downtown Chicago.

The medal will be struck in bronze, sterling silver, and 10 kt. gold. Its large size (approximately 2.625- x 3.5- x .188-in) and irregular shape qualify it to be called a plaquette. On the obverse, or front, will be a reduced replica of the monumental sculpture. The reverse will feature an inscription, "Commemorating the Eightieth Anniversary of the Chicago Coin Club, 1919-1999, The Pioneers, A Sculpture by James Earle Fraser, Michigan Avenue Bridge, Chicago, Illinois." The serial number will be placed below the inscription.

"The Pioneers" was dedicated in 1928. Fraser also designed another sculpture, "The Discoverers," for the northeast pylon of the Michigan Avenue Bridge over the Chicago River. Chicago chewing gum tycoon William Wrigley, Jr., was the benefactor for both monuments. He raised \$100,000 to beautify Michigan Avenue's public works.

The sculptor was a talented and prolific artist who was active from the turn of the century until his death in 1953. His two most famous works are the buffalo nickel, struck 1913 to 1938, and the sculpture "The End of the Trail," showing a weary Indian resting on his horse. He also produced numerous public monuments and large statues of presidents, statesmen, pioneers, and Indians. Much of his monumental work is found in Washington, DC, but it also appears in Chicago, New York, and other cities.

Pre-orders are being taken through December 31, 1998, and medals will be available in April, 1999. Bronze medals are priced at \$30, and \$35 after December 31. Sterling silver pieces are priced at \$150, and gold at \$2,500. Orders to be shipped must include \$5 per each bronze or silver; \$15 to ship gold.

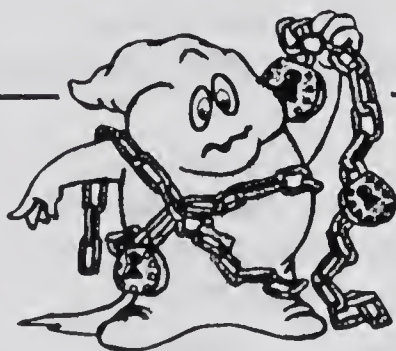
The number of silver and gold pieces struck will be equal to those pre-ordered. Bronze mintage will be a minimum of 100, with a small number produced over those pre-ordered.

Cont'd

In addition to the regular mintage, the club is offering an unusual "process set." This is a series of nine pieces, displaying the results of the minting process. The first piece is the blank, unstruck planchet. The next six pieces show the medals at each stage as they are repeatedly struck to bring out the very high relief needed. The eighth piece is fully struck and has had the trim removed. The final, finished piece has been oxidized. These nine-piece sets are available on pre-order only for \$250, plus \$12 shipping.

The Chicago Coin Club is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to spreading information about numismatics. Monthly meetings are held in downtown Chicago. The club looks at all facets of the hobby, including US and foreign coins, paper currency, checks, other printed notes, tokens, and medals. The club was organized in 1912 as American Numismatic Association Branch Club No. 1, and was re-organized under its current name in 1919. It will be hosting the American Numismatic Association convention to be held next summer in the Chicago area. The club has published a numismatic reference book and issued numerous medals and other numismatic items. Among these was a 75th anniversary plaque featuring Fraser's other Michigan Avenue Bridge sculpture, "The Discoverers."

For additional information contact Richard Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer, Chicago Coin Club, PO Box 2301, Chicago, IL 60690. Or e-mail Carl Wolf at carlwolfco@msn.com or William Burd at chicagocoin@worldnet.att.net.

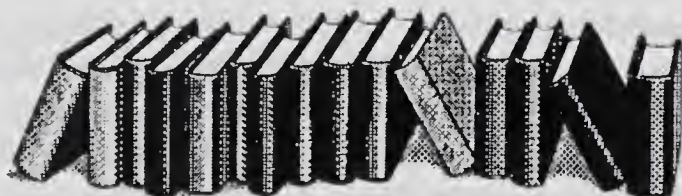


BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

Oct 3	Dick DeRobertis	
Oct 13	Bernard L. Schwartz	1986
Oct 14	Joel J. Reznick	1981
Oct 14	Warren C. Schultz	
Oct 14	Marcella L. Sheldon	1946
Oct 16	Harry Flower	
Oct 17	Margo Russell	
Oct 19	Phyllis Eisenberg	1968

NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions below on a piece of paper and return it at the next meeting. The monthly winner will be determined by a drawing and will receive a one ounce Silver Eagle. A cumulative total will be kept for each participating member. The winner will be announced at the December banquet.



NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 1.) *The Standard Catalog of World Coins* uses a numbering system that begins with "KM" as a prefix. What do the letters stand for?
- 2.) A series of reference books on Talers and Crowns of the world is authored by who?
- 3.) This encyclopedia of Morgan and Peace Dollars that gave us "VAM" numbers was written by two gentlemen. What were their first names?
- 4.) A book on U. S. patterns and experimental and trial pieces was written by a man that shared the same last name as a famous mother and daughter country singing duo. Who is he?
- 5.) This person authored many books on U. S. coins and is considered by many to be the greatest authority on U. S. coins. If you were to have seen him in person he would stand out in a crowd because of his choice of clothing. Who is he and what was his normal attire?

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Phil Carrigan - Archivist

Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



October, 1998



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

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Editor's Notes

At the September meeting a Nominations Committee was selected consisting of Andrew Michyeta and myself. The purpose of this committee is to issue a slate of officers to be voted on by the membership at the December meeting. If unopposed, this slate will begin their duties in January.

However, all members have a say in who our officers are. Our constitution stipulates "Any five members, in good standing, may, at the December meeting, file in writing with the secretary, nominations with consent to serve, for any of the elective offices. Election of officers shall be by written ballot if there is more than one nominee for any one office. All classes of members shall have the right to vote, except junior members. At the December meeting those regularly nominated and receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected. They shall assume office after being installed at the next regular meeting in January."

The Nominations Committee will bring the membership up to date at the October meeting and will issue a final slate of officers at the November meeting. In the meantime feel free to discuss your recommendations or suggestions to this committee.

And, speaking of December, remember to leave the evening of December 9th open so you will be able to attend the Annual CCC Banquet.

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 956th MEETING

The 956th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by President, Mark Wieclaw on Wednesday, September 9, 1998 at 7pm. The Treasurer's report was read and approved. Guests for the evening were the featured speaker Jack Huggins, Jr. and John Wirtz. Minutes of the 955th meeting will be approved at the next meeting since not all members had received the *Chatter* in time for this meeting. Also, the quiz for the September issue of the *Chatter* was postponed until the October meeting.

Activities chairman, Carl Wolf, introduced our featured speaker, Jack Huggins, Jr. who spoke on *Building a Numismatic Exhibit*. Two basic rules on exhibiting at numismatic conventions are understanding the rules and doing the necessary research. The basic purpose of a numismatic exhibit is to educate the public. Each exhibit should have a theme and include references. Mr. Huggins went through each criteria on judging and also showed a list of different classes of numismatic material. At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Huggins was presented with an ANA educational certificate as well as the club featured speaker medal.

Exhibitors for the evening were Don Dool, Carl Wolf, Mark Wieclaw, Bob Weinstein, Chet Poderski, Bob Feiler, Richard Hamilton and Drew Michyeta.

The 80th anniversary committee showed the 80th anniversary plaque. Also, the Christmas banquet committee reported a price reduction to \$30.00 each instead of \$35.00 as previously reported. Three new committees were formed. An audit committee that will consist of Jeff Rosinia and Nancy Walsh, a nominating committee that will consist of Drew Michyeta and Bill Burd and the Cabeen Awards committee will be Bob Feiler, Mike Metras and Mark Wieclaw.

Under old business, Carl Wolf mentioned wooden nickels and pins promoting the ANA convention in Chicago next year. Bill Burd will publish a list of people to contact for various committees in the *Chatter*.

Under new business, items for the November auction can be turned into Bill Burd.

Meeting adjourned at 9:15pm.

Respectfully Submitted,
Richard Hamilton / Secretary-Treasurer

IMPORTANT DATES

Oct 14 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - **Dr. Joel J. Orosz**
Early U. S. Coin Collectors (Pre 1840's)

One of the earliest numismatic sales in the U.S. was held November 1, 1858. More than one book refers to this date as the beginning of our hobby in this country. They do not know that numismatists had already been active for more than a century. Dr. Orosz has researched these early collectors through historical periodicals and journals and has uncovered many fascinating stories of people like Rev. Andrew Eliot, Boston; Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere, Philadelphia; Rev. John Christopher, New York City; and Robert Gilmore, Jr., Baltimore. His well-written papers on this subject have received numerous awards due in large part to his ability to extract relevant information that is pertinent to today's coin collectors.

Nov 11 CCC Meeting - Club Auction

There will be no exhibits during the auction. Please bring in your auction material or send a list as early as possible so our Editor, Bill Burd, can publish an auction list and include it in the November Chatter. If you can not do this, you may call in the information. This is also a great time for you to donate material with the proceeds going to the Club.



Dec 9 CCC Annual Banquet- Featured Speaker - **Robert Feiler**
Box Thalers

The Annual December Banquet will be held on the 56th floor of the First National Bank building at the "Mid-Day Club". There will be a cocktail hour followed by dinner and an interesting talk. The cost is \$30.00 per person which should be mailed to the Club Secretary or turned in at the next meeting.

SHOW AND TELL

By Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

Donald Dool showed several 'century' coins, coins issued on the hundred year mark. The 1800 coin was from Austria and had a portrait of Leopold II on the obverse and the crowned double-headed eagle coat-of-arms on the reverse. The coin from 1700 was from Paderborn in Germany, of 6 pfennig, issued by the bishop, not the city. Eklund lists the piece as the #1022 plate coin, but the reverse legend is not the same as is on this piece. The bishop who held office between 1683 and 1704 is not the one whose name is on this coin, Francis Arnold, who held office from 1704 to 1718, so an error exists somewhere along the line. The 1600 coin is a 2 maraveda piece from Spain under Philip III, counter-stamped to 6 maravedas. Eklund lists it as #20 and Krause lists it as #13.3. Philip III was king in 1600 and Philip IV began his reign in 1621, but didn't issue such copper coins until 1660. Thus, the coin appears to be a 1600 piece modified for use at a later date.

Carl Wolf showed a plastic \$50 (credit) token he received in recognition of having paid a bill to the issuing plastic company. The token is good until October 31, 1998 in part payment against future orders. The date is in a slug so that the issuing company can change dates as future tokens are prepared.

Carl's primary exhibit was a piece of shell money from New Guinea. The shell is a gold-lipped *Pinctada maxima* whose monetary value lies in the size of the shell (ca 6 inches), its condition and the amount of gold color seen. The piece is used as bride price money in the Mt. Hagen region of New Guinea, but men and women also wear these shells as decorations. These were in use until about 1960 at an exchange rate of 6 shillings per shell, which could also be used to purchase a small pig. Other names for this shell are Pearl shells and Kina modea.

Mark Wieclaw showed pairs of US Peace and Morgan dollars in which one of each pair was a fake. The real dollar weighs 26.6g and the fake, 24.1g. He also showed a 1913 Morgan dollar cut-out. The last US piece was a Philippine 1 piso piece of 1972 struck on a 1972 Kennedy half dollar.

Cont'd

Mark then exhibited several coins of Macrinus who took part in the assassination of Caracalla in 217 CE and became emperor of Rome in that year. The standard coin of the time was the denarius, but the shown coin was an antonianus. The name of the emperor was given on this coin as Mcrinus. Another large bronze provincial coin of Macrinus had the wolf and twin reverse which was not commonly used at that time.

Bob Weinstein showed two early dated pieces. The first was of 1489, by Philip, son of Maximillian. The obverse refers to Philip, Duke of Burgundy (in title only as the king of France actually held the territory). The reverse refers to Maximillian as king, though he was only the Archduke until 1496 when his name was removed from the coins of several provinces. The second piece was from Wurzburg and showed St. Kilian, patron saint of Wurzburg. The reverse has the city arms and the date, 1496.

The next exhibitor was **Chet Poderski** who showed several stamp/medal commemorative combinations. Chet had started to collect stamps and medals issued for the same purposes. His first acquisition was of a US stamp for President Franklin Roosevelt and a private mint issue of a related medal. He then obtained corresponding pairs for the Virginia, Kansas, Louisian, Alaska and Hawaii statehood anniversaries. Then he found a commemorative medal, but no corresponding stamp was issued for the event so he closed that collection. Each stamp/medal pair was mounted in a custom holder made by an old time member of CCC for Chet.

Bob Feiler showed a piece of odd denomination currency, a Connecticut tax receipt. This was signed by Oliver Wolcott who was a Revolutionary War general and whose father was a colonial governor.

Bob then presented a number of GAR National Encampment badges. One was for the 39th encampment in 1905 held in Denver. The bonze medal showed a view of Pike's Peak and the trains that took visitors up to the peak. Two were for the 53rd encampment. The medal for the Rockford, Il encampment in 1918 showed the bust of Joseph Pfeiffer, department commander in 1918. The second, also marked 53rd, was from Columbus, Ohio and showed a portrait of William Tecumseh Sherman and Columbus holding a sword and standard. The reverse had an eagle standing on crossed cannons. The medal on the badge from the 56th, in 1922, had the bust of Louis Stykes Kirschner, Commander, with the eagle/cannons reverse. The final piece, of Toledo, in 1908, showed soldiers in a boat which may refer to the Battle of Lake Erie.

The final exhibitor was **William Hamilton**. Bill stated that each year, he and a friend visit the Illinois Railway Museum in Union, IL to ride the steam engine trains. In the gift shop, he found a stock certificate which was pre-World War I and which was related to railroads. There was a railroad engraving on the certificate.

Note: The tape on which these notes are based was not of the usually high quality I receive when I cannot attend the meeting. I apologize that I am short on many of the details at the beginning and ending of the Show and Tell section.

End

SPEAKER'S WOR[L]D
By Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

Speaker for the evening was Jack Huggins, Jr. who presented a discussion on "Building a Numismatic Exhibit". Jack Huggins has been a judge at a number of coin shows and is in charge of exhibits for the Illinois Numismatic Association and the Central States Numismatic Society". He has won a number of exhibit awards including Junior Best-of-Show at two consecutive ANA conventions and Adult Best-of-Show at Central States. He presented points on what constitutes a good exhibit and on how exhibits are judged.

To build an exhibit that is pleasing looking and eye appealing, background colors should be selected that blend well together and which are not gaudy and detracting from the coin part of the exhibit itself. The base of the case should be covered with a cloth which will enhance the subject of the exhibit. The cloth should be free of folds and should cover the entire bottom of the case without curling. Small dabs of glue can be used to hold the cloth in place. Since all shows now use a standard size case (22x34 in), the same cloths can be used for several exhibits.

The first element of the exhibit is the title which can be made of a variety of materials (wood letters, computer typing, stick-on letters) and should describe exactly what the exhibit is intended to show. The title should be precise. If one is showing all the coins related to the topic, the title may say "Coins of ...", but if one is showing only some of the available coins, the title should say "Some Coins of ... or Examples of ...". If more than one case is used, each should carry a title related to the theme or a title explaining that part of the exhibit, or the same title can be used in each case. The story descriptions of the exhibit should be typed on white paper and mounted on a contrasting color light board so that they remain flat during the viewing period. Photographs of people or buildings related to the topic, charts, or maps can be used to supplement the story boards. Generally, the story boards should be somewhat larger than photos or maps and should be mounted on the colored board with only a thin edge of color showing. The various boards should be arranged throughout the case(s) without the appearance of crowding and in such a way that balance between the coins and the visuals should be maintained within a case and between cases.

Cont'd

Depending upon whether or not the two sides of the coin are important to the topic, two coins (one obverse and one reverse) may be shown or a photo of the lesser side may be placed next to the actual coin. If one side is not needed for the topic, only one coin, with or without a description of the other side, may be used. References must be included and should be mounted on the same type of light board and be placed in the last case. Research information about the coins, the topic and the designers or other related material should be in the first and second cases. Exhibit stories should not be cut into small units and should be free of spelling errors.

Condition of the coins, if scarce or rare, need not be the finest available, but should be more or less uniform in condition. An exhibit of VF or XF pieces should not be dominated by one MS-65 or MS-67 piece. Each coin should be clear enough to identify easily in the case. Spotted or scratched coins should be avoided. Depending upon the coins shown, rarity may not be a factor in judging the exhibit.

Something related to the subject of the exhibit (badge, commemorative envelope, catalog) not generally available can be included in the exhibit to show dedication to collecting the topic.

Displays should be made portable and light-weight since they often must be carried from the parking lot to the exhibit room. It is better to have only one or two good exhibits rather than five or six skimpy ones.

When judging is completed, the comments of the judges should be read in order to learn how to improve the next exhibit. Judges are fickle and there may be wide disparity of scores given by different judges. Some comments may claim too much information given, while others may ask for more detail, or different use of colors, etc.

Exhibits should be viewed as a means of providing information about your collecting interest to others. In setting up an exhibit, one should ask what they would want to see so that they could learn about the topic. The name of the exhibitor should never be included in the cases to avoid biasing the judges.

End



BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

Nov 5	Scott E. Douglas	1996
Nov 5	Phyllis Johnson	1987
Nov 5	John Kasper	1995
Nov 5	Michael Steffens	1995
Nov 8	Brian A. Heil	1981
Nov 9	Tom Ryan	1960
Nov 11	J. Vincent Swift	1991
Nov 19	Richard Peterson	1962
Nov 24	Jefferey F. Bernberg	1975
Nov 27	Robert Feiler	1994

OUR 956th MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, October 14, 1998

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: 1st National Bank Building
18th Floor
on Dearborn
Between Madison and Monroe

Enter building at south entrance of the Dearborn side, Sign in at security desk and take elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker - *Dr. Joel J. Orosz, Early U. S. Coin Collectors (pre 1840's).*

NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions below on a piece of paper and return it at the next meeting. The monthly winner will be determined by a drawing and will receive a one ounce Silver Eagle. A cumulative total will be kept for each participating member. The winner will be announced at the December banquet.

Give the full name of these various numismatic collector groups.

1.) ANA

7.) IOWMC

2.) ANS

8.) SPMC

3.) CSNS

9.) TAMS

4.) CAN

10.) TEC

5.) CONECA

11.) WIN

6.) BCCS

12.) RNS

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION FALL SHOW

Chicago, Rosemont - August 11-15, 1999

General Chairman: Kermit Wasmer

Assistant General Chairman: Mark Wieclaw

Executive Committee:

Kermit Wasmer
(815) 432-4636

Mark Wieclaw
(312) 842-4240

William Burd
(773) 586-7666

Carl Wolf
(773) 878-8979

Education Committee:

Chairman: Philip Carrigan

Exhibits Committee:

Chairman: Paul Hybert

Pre-Registration Committee:

Chairman: Robert Weinstein

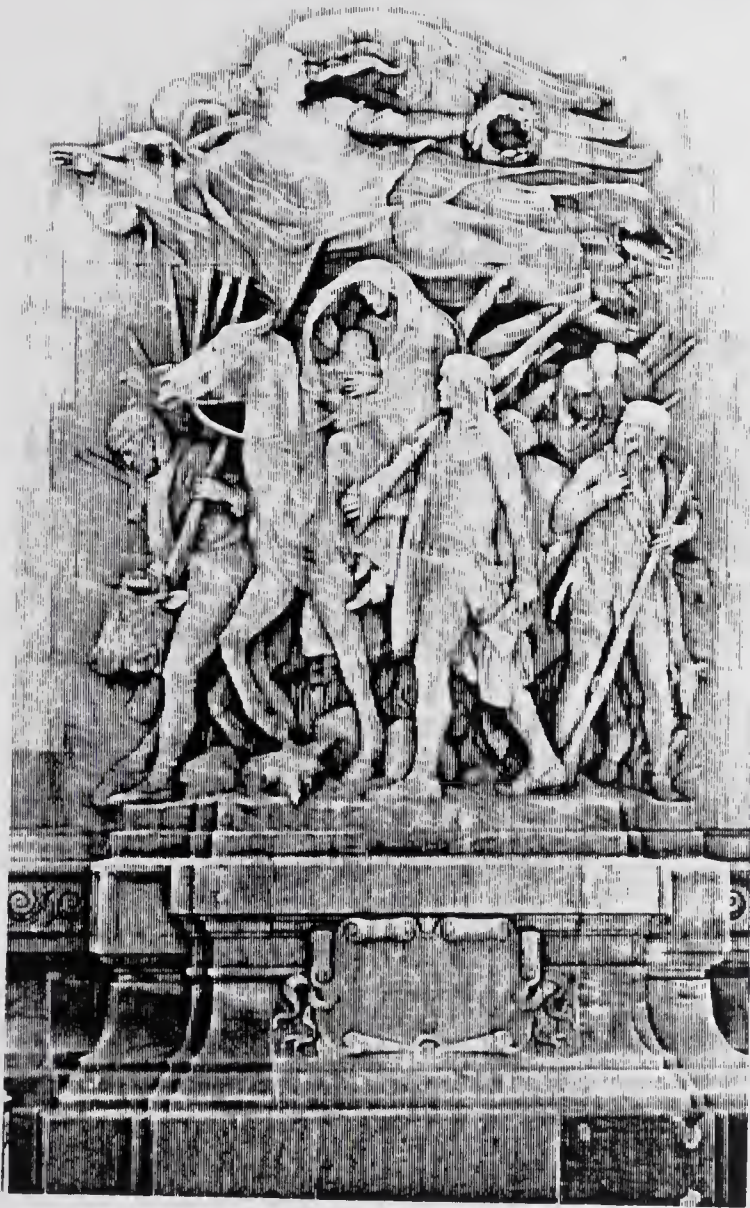
Page/YN Committee:

Chairman: Jeffrey Rosinia

Registration Committee:

Chairman: Steven Zitowsky

All of the above committees will need volunteers prior to and during the convention. Anyone wishing to participate should contact the appropriate chairman or one of the executive committee members. In addition, Philip Carrigan, Education Committee Chairman, is looking for a few good speakers for the *Numismatic Theatre*.



*Photo of "The Pioneers" sculpture
located on the Michigan Avenue bridge.*

CHATTER MATTER

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

Chicago Coin Club
P.O. Box 2301
Chicago, IL 60690

VISIT OUR WEB SITE

<http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html>

CONTACTING YOUR EDITOR

TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd
Chicago Coin Company, Inc.
6455 W. Archer Ave.
Chicago, IL 60638

CLUB OFFICERS

Mark Wieclaw - President
Carl Wolf - First Vice President
Robert Feiler - Second Vice President

Directors: Mike Metras
Andrew Michyeta III
Jeff Rosinia
Steve Zitowsky

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton - Secretary/Treasurer
William A. Burd - Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan - Archivist

Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



November, 1998



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

WE LEARN BY TEACHING

CHATTER

**

WE LEARN BY TEACHING

**

Editor's Notes

This month will feature our Annual Auction. There are about fifty items to be auctioned off. Many items are club related and should be of interest to a majority of our members.

December is our Annual Banquet and as usual should prove to be a great success. Make your reservations soon. Send your checks to the club secretary or see Jeff Rosinia at the November meeting or call me if you have questions.

Your annual dues is payable by January 1st 1999. Regular membership is \$10.00 and we now offer a life membership which is \$250.00. Make your check out to Chicago Coin Club and mail it to our secretary.

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 957th MEETING

The 957th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by President, Mark Wieclaw on Wednesday, October 14, 1998 at 7pm at the First National Bank Building. Guests for the evening were John Wirtz, Joel J. Orosz and Alexander Basok. Minutes from the prior meetings were read and approved.

Carl Wolf, the program chairman, introduced the featured speaker, Dr. Joel Orosz, from Kalamazoo, Michigan. Dr. Orosz focused on 12 early American collectors before the Civil War, including Edward Cogan and James Ross Snowden. At the conclusion of his talk, Dr. Orosz was presented with an ANA educational certificate as well as the CCC featured speaker medal.

Exhibitors for the evening were Mike Metras, Phil Carrigan, Don Dool, Dick DeRobertis, Bob Feiler, Reid Geisler, Bob Weinstein, Carl Wolf, Mark Wieclaw, Bill Swoger and Harlan Berk.

Concerning committee reports, Saul Needleman reported that four club members have applied for and been approved as life members of the Chicago Coin Club. Saul also stated that a paper has been submitted for the club literary award. The 80th Anniversary committee reported that the epoxy of the 80th Anniversary plaque will be ready soon. The Audit committee had nothing to report.

Mike Metras volunteered to back up Saul on the monthly column of the featured speaker when he can not make the club meeting. Mention was also made about the annual Christmas banquet which will be held at the Mid Day Club on the 56th floor of the First National Bank building on December 9th. Price is \$30 per person.

Nominees for the club officers in 1999 are as follows:

President: Carl Wolf

First Vice President: Steven Zitowsky

Second Vice President: Robert Feiler

Archivist: Phillip Carrigan

Chatter Editor: William Burd

Directors: Paul Hybert, Michael Metras, Jeffrey Rosinia and Mark Wieclaw

President, Mark Wieclaw announced that Bob Feiler was the September quiz winner and Reid Geisler was the October quiz winner. Each was awarded a 1998 silver American Eagle.

Respectfully Submitted, Richard Hamilton / Secretary-Treasurer

SHOW AND TELL

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

OCTOBER MEETING

Mike Metras was first presenter for the evening, showing a set of six copies of the US 1/2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent and \$1 pieces of 1796 as reproduced by the Gallery Mint Museum. In addition, he showed four coins of the Belgian Congo depicting elephants. These included a one franc, a two franc and two different five franc pieces. He also showed a six-sided two franc elephant piece of 1943 struck by the Philadelphia mint.

Phil Carrigan showed two varieties of the 1880 Newfoundland one cent coins of the London mint. These coins have Queen Victoria's portrait on the obverse and a crown over date within a wreath on the reverse. They differ in having a narrow or wide 0 in the date. The narrow version is somewhat rarer than the wide.

Don Dool showed three seige coins, two related to Napoleon's campaigns. The two included an 1814 10 centime piece from Anvers (Antwerp) besieged by one of Napoleon's generals and a 1793 2 sol piece of Mainz. The third coin was a uniface, thick, square copper piece from Beslau, Poland. The piece was stamped with three separate validation marks, one giving the denomination of 7 1/2 heller in a rectangle, one giving the date as 1645, in a shield, and one showing the initials A.S. in an oval. The coin was issued during the Thirty Years War.

Dick DeRobertis showed a Canadian \$20 paper note of the 1954 series on which a devil's face is worked into the hair of the Queen Elizabeth portrait on the obverse. There are three different signature varieties of this note.

Bob Feiler showed an eclectic group of pieces. The first was a belt buckle on which was mounted a 1943 Australian 1/2 penny between two bullets. This is an example of WWII trench art work. The second piece was a 1996 Swiss silver 20 franc coin commemorating the "Giant Gargantua". The final two pieces formed an unusual find. One was a 25c obsolete fractional currency note from George W. Hallock - Banker, of Bath, New York of 1862. The second was a matching blank draft (check) No. 5169, dated 189- from the same bank.

Reid Geisler showed an 18K gold wedding band engraved 'Estelle & Herman June 5, 1912' and a 1922 plain wheat cent (his third find) both found with a metal detector. In addition, he showed three "Good For" brass tokens including one from Monango, N. Dakota.

Another early dated coin was presented by **Bob Weinstein**, this from Trier. The piece is a 1437 silver groschen issued under Archbishop Raban Von Helmstadt (1430-1439). The coin shows St. Peter holding the keys to the city on the obverse and the arms of Mainz, Trier and an unidentified city on the reverse.

Carl Wolf continued his series of framed odd and curious money with an ANA-issued replica of a Chinese Paper Money note of 1368-1398 (issued by Emperor Hung Wu of the Ming Dynasty). Marco Polo had brought reports of such notes to Italy, but it was not until the Boxer Rebellion that 180 pieces of such money were found in a Buddhist Temple. The paper is made from the inner bark of the mulberry tree and is colored blue. The piece is titled 'Great Ming Precious Notes and is denominated at 1 kwan or 1000 cash coins. Carl presented a close translation of the writing on the note.

Mark Wieclaw began his presentation with three mint errors including two silver coins, one with a temple reverse double struck at 11:00 o'clock and one with the reverse inverted over the regular reverse. The third coin was a brockage of Gallianus. A non-error piece was a silver argentus of Maximianus, one of the last silver coins of the Roman empire. The last piece was an AE 3 of Theodosius II (408-450) showing the emperors Arcadius, Theodosius II and Honorius on the reverse.

Bill Swoger showed a number of items tied to the speaker's program including an English medal of September 25, 1821 commemorating Robert Gilmore's wedding anniversary, an engraving of Matthew Stickney, two similar tokens from the shop of Edward Cogan of 1860 referring to John K. Curtis, Bleeker Street, New York, and tokens of Ezra Hill, William Eiglwe of Philadelphia, Mason & Co., Morgan L. Marshall, Oswego, NY of 1860, recut to 1862, and a similar second piece dated 1863, and Evans & Watson, Philadelphia. He also showed a copy of a Red Book stamped with the name of Frank Lapa.

The final presenter was **Harlan Berk** who showed a silver two shekel coin of Byblos of 420 BCE. The obverse depicted a war galley over a hippocamp and the reverse with a vulture standing over an incuse ram. In attempting to determine the meaning of the design, Harlan decided the design to be of Sidon glyphs rather than Phoenician with the extended wings of the vulture representing protection of Amon Ra as a ram indicating power and militarism. The piece was of exceptionally fine quality.

End

SPEAKER'S WOR(L)D

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

OCTOBER MEETING

Speaker for the evening, **Dr. Joel Orosz**. He received his master's and Ph.D. degrees from Case Western Reserve University. He was Curator at the Kalamazoo Public Museum before joining the W.K. Kellogg Foundation as director of the department that identifies suitable programs for funding.

He is a collector of numismatic literature and exnumia, a member of the Numismatic Literary Guild and has served on the board of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society. Several of Dr. Orosz' papers have appeared in a number of journals and have received several literary awards. One of the latest publications is his book 'The Eagle That Is Forgotten' which received the NLG's 1996 award for Extraordinary Merit.

The title of his presentation was 'Early (pre-1840s) U.S. Coin Collectors' which consisted of a discussion of twelve of the earliest US coin collectors.

1. Edward Cogan's sale of 1 November 1858 is said to have made use of the first catalog of U.S. coins, but actually it was based on a bid board in his shop. Five years after the sale, in answer to inquiries about obtaining a complete set of his catalogs, Cogan went back and had a catalog printed for the 1858 sale.

A medal was made which showed Cogan's portrait on the obverse and, on the reverse, Rev. Elliott, pastor of the new North Church. Elliott was an associate of Paul Revere. Among orders to his shop, Cogan was asked by a collector to obtain a Good Samaritan shilling, a 1652 Pine Tree shilling and a New England 6 pence. More about the Samaritan shilling later, but the other two coins were still available at that time.

2. Pierre Eugene de Semetier, at least in 1767, had a collection of 200-300 early US coins, including 7 Highley coppers. He founded the American Museum in 1772, which failed. When he died, Matthew Clarkson, his executor, put out a catalog of the de Semetier collection. This became the earliest known coin auction catalog in the US. Matthew Clarkson later sold his own collection in the second oldest auction.

Cont'd

NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions below on a piece of paper and return it at the next meeting. The monthly winner will be determined by a drawing and will receive a one ounce Silver Eagle. A cumulative total will be kept for each participating member. The winner will be announced at the December banquet.

- 1.) The Garrett collection was auctioned in the late 70's and early 80's. What feat did Robert Garrett accomplish in 1896 while visiting Athens, Greece?
- 2.) This well known Chicago collector kept a journal of over four thousand purchases. The first entry being an 1851 \$50 slug made by Augustus Humbert paying \$65 for it. Who was he?
- 3.) Dave Bowers is currently in partnership with Ray Merena. Who was his previous partner?
- 4.) Speaking of names, what is Dave Bowers first name? Here's a clue, it starts with a Q.
- 5.) In addition to the Garrett and Brand auctions, Bowers was involved with the sell of a great U. S. gold collection. Who was the person that founded that collection?

Due to the printing deadlines of the *Chatter*, the November quiz is inserted separately.

3. Rev. John Christopher Kunza mounted his collection of US coins on mahogany boards in which holes had been drilled to accommodate the coins. Part of the collection was shown at the 49th meeting of the American Numismatic Proceedings in 1907. When he died, his heirs, including Henry Augustus Muelenberg, his nephew, donated the collection to the New York Historical Society. The collection was later stolen from the museum.

4. Robert Gilmore, Jr. created the first truly significant collection of US coins covering the period 1744 to 1848. He was interested in date runs and made an arrangement with Eckfeld to obtain all new coins as issued by the mint. On his death, his collection passed to his nephew of the same name. The collection, which included a Brasher doubloon, was sold in 1861. Part of the collection became part of the holdings of Virgil Brand.

5. Kenneth J. Mickley started to collect coins from his birth year of 1799 onward. He sold his first collection in 1867, partially because thieves had stolen part of the collection in that year. He had a portrait medal of himself created in Sweden and then began to collect again in 1868.

6. Matthew Stickney began to collect in 1823 when he inherited a collection of continental currency. His collection included a Brasher doubloon, an 1804 dollar and a rare early half eagle. The collection was ultimately sold at auction in which the Brasher brought in 62 percent of the total proceeds of the sale.

7. Jacob Jilles Morris began collecting as early as 1839, concentrating on patterns obtained from the director of the mint who sold off mint surplus pieces. Morris was interested in type coins rather than date runs. His collection included a 2 pence Rosa Americana pattern piece.

He was on the US Mail Steamship Arctic when it collided with a French fishing boat and sank with only 10 percent of the passengers being saved. Morris was not one of them.

8. Charles Ira Bushnell was a lawyer(who never practiced law) and a scholar. He collected colonial tokens and coins and his collection included a Good Samaritan shilling of 1652 which he had bought for L30 and later sold for L360. Eric Newman, in more recent years proved that the Samaritan shilling was a fake. Bushnell died in 1880 and his collection was bought by the Chapman Brothers, his nephews.

Cont'd

9. Jeremiah Colburn was a numismatic correspondent for the *Historical Magazine*. In 1857, he published the first illustrated article on early US coins. He had a portrait token made for himself in 1860. Colburn died in 1891.
10. Richard Wistar Davids was a nephew of Jacob Morris (#7 above). In 1855 he purchased five percent of the Kline collection of Philadelphia. He enlisted in the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. He was killed on the second day of the battle which ended his collecting days.
11. Augustus B. Sage has been written up in Chapter 5 of the new book by Bowers. Sage and Bushnell (#8 above) wrote a number of mutually antagonistic numismatic articles, though later, they finally became friends. Sage issued many series of exnumismatic tokens, and was a founder of the US Numismatic Society, all prior to his 19th birthday. He joined the Union army and rose to the rank of captain, then resigned in 1863 and became a lawyer, but lost interest in numismatics. He died in 1874.
12. James Ross Snowden was dismayed to learn that the US mint collection had only five Washington medals and launched a campaign encouraging collectors to donate duplicate medals from their collections to the mint collection. One hundred and thirty eight medals were donated through his efforts. By the late 1850s, he had built a personal significant collection of early US coins including a medal with his portrait with the second US mint on the reverse. He arranged to have coins restruck which he used for trade.

Sales and Auctions

There were no auctions held in 1857, nine in 1858 and the number has risen exponentially since then. The Dr. Louis Roper catalog of 1851 resulted in sales exceeding \$1000 for the first time. Other significant sales included those of John W. and Alice C. Kline, Philadelphia dealers in 1855, the Woodward semi-annual sales between 1862-64 and the Henry Bogart sale.

End

Chicago Coin Club's Annual Banquet

The 1998 Annual Banquet of the Chicago Coin Club will be held on Wednesday, December 9, 1998 at the Mid Day Club, located on the 56th floor of the First National Bank building on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the Clark street entrance and take the elevator to the 56th floor where you will enjoy a wonderful evening with a beautiful skyline view.

The evening will begin with a cocktail hour at 6pm accompanied by Hors 'd Vours. Dinner begins at 7pm starting with tomato bisque with basil soup and continuing on with vegetables, potatoes, rolls, butter and your choice of Chicken Wellington or pan fried fresh Marlin Filet.

The cost will be \$30 per person and reservations are required. Checks should be made out to Chicago Coin Club and can be given to our club secretary at or before the November meeting or be mailed to the club address at P. O. Box 2301, Chicago, Illinois 60690.



BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

Dec 6	Albert F. Ivan	
Dec 6	Allen H. Meyer	1960
Dec 7	Brian C. Stubbs	1980
Dec 9	Howard Eisenberg	1963
Dec 10	Mike Gasvoda	1995
Dec 15	Akio Lis	1997
Dec 19	Bill Grundy	1980
Dec 29	Nick Weiss	1996
Dec 31	Phillip J. Carrigan	1989

IMPORTANT DATES

Nov 11 CCC Meeting - Club Auction

There will be no exhibits and no featured speaker during the auction.

Dec 9 CCC Annual Banquet- Featured Speaker - **Robert Feiler**
Box Thalers

The Annual December Banquet will be held on the 56th floor of the First National Bank building at the "Mid-Day Club". There will be a cocktail hour followed by dinner and an interesting talk. The cost is \$30.00 per person which should be mailed to the Club Secretary or turned in at the next meeting.

OUR 958th MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, November 11, 1998

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: 1st National Bank Building
18th Floor
on Dearborn
Between Madison and Monroe

Enter building at south entrance of the Dearborn side, Sign in at security desk and take elevator to the 18th floor.

There will be no featured speaker at this meeting.
This is the Club's Annual Auction.

CHATTER MATTER

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Chicago Coin Club
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Chicago, IL 60690

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CONTACTING YOUR EDITOR

TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd
Chicago Coin Company, Inc.
6455 W. Archer Ave.
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Steve Zitowsky

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Richard Hamilton - Secretary/Treasurer
William A. Burd - Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan - Archivist

1998 ANNUAL CHICAGO COIN CLUB AUCTION

November 11, 1998

From the Frank Zaylik Estate

Chicago Coin Club Material

1. CCC Fall Festival souvenir program and auction catalog, November 18, 1962, 14 pages
2. 24 back issues of the club monthly newsletter, "Chatter", January, 1995 through February, 1997 (missing August, 1996 and October, 1996)
3. CCC annual bulletin, 1950
4. CCC annual bulletin, 1952
5. CCC annual bulletin, another 1952
6. CCC annual bulletin, 1955 and 500th meeting bulletin 1960 (2 pieces total)
7. CCC 500th meeting bulletin, 1960 and golden anniversary bulletin, 1969 and Bicentennial issue, 1976 (3 pieces total)
8. CCC 800th meeting banquet ribbon dated September 14, 1985 and issued to "Medal of Merit Recipient", scarce
9. CCC 1991 auction listing dated November 13, 1991

American Numismatic Association Material

10. ANA 1991 100th Anniversary Convention memorabilia. Several items including: official program, *Numismatic News* daily paper, ANS program, etc.
11. A bag full of wooden nickels and coasters. Both were pass outs at the ANA 100th Anniversary Convention in Chicago.

Books and Pamphlets

12. United States Commemorative coinage by Arlie R. Slabaugh, 1962, hard cover, 144 pages, autographed by Slabaugh to Kurt Ekshan(?) then again in 1991 at ANA Convention to Frank Zaylik.
13. Parade Doubloon price guide by J. S. Apelman, 1969. A price listing of New Orleans Mardi Gras Doubloons issued from 1960 to 1969, 200 illustrations, 60 pages.
14. 1873-1873 by Harry X Boosel, 1960, 64 pages, as new in original envelope, serial number 205, autographed. 5 additional reprints of articles by Boosel included.
15. Catalogue of an exhibition of "Numismatica Americana" comprising books, periodicals, sale catalogs and memorabilia from the library of Armand Champa, held at the ANA 100th Anniversary Convention in Chicago, August, 1991. As new, number 196 of 1500 copies.
16. Five pamphlets. CICF 1976 coin fair; ILNA 36th annual coin show auction, 1995; Missouri Journal of Numismatics, July 1980 and July 1990 issues; The Centinel, January 1971 issue.
17. Collectors edition handbook dated July-December, 1991. Articles by prominent coin dealers, show schedule and many ads, 34 pages.

Miscellaneous

18. Racine Numismatic Society 21st annual banquet and auction, April 19, 1958, 3 pages with prices written in. Indiana coin auction dated June 17, 1962 sponsored by Gary Goodfellow and Hobart Clubs. Both items seldom encountered.
19. Miscellaneous lot of items relating to ANA. Also, two broadsides depicting J. Thomas Nolan's cut out jewelry.

20. Four items. Numismatic Ambassador Award booklet; John Paul Sarosi, Inc., 1992 catalog; Bowers and Merena auction catalog 1983; Roger Koerber stamp catalog, June 1982.

From a Prominent Numismatist

21. Tote bag with American Numismatic Society logo and name prominently displayed. A gift to members who donated to the ANS, new.
22. Chicago Coin Club bulletin, volume 1, number 2, July, 1936. Minimum bid \$4.00
23. Chicago Coin Club bulletin, volume 2, number 3, November, 1937. Minimum bid \$4.00
24. Chicago Coin Club bulletin, volume 3, number 1 and number 3. Minimum bid \$8.00
25. Chicago Coin Club bulletin, volume 4, number 2. Minimum bid \$4.00
26. Twelve issues of CCC annual bulletins; 1943, 1944, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1969, 1976. Minimum bid \$30.00
27. Six numismatic literature auction sales held by George Kolbe. Joint sales number 11 and number 13 with Spinks; and sales 56, 58, 59 and 63. Minimum bid \$15.00

From a Midwest Auctioneer

28. 1966 ANA Diamond Jubilee Convention medal. "For Merit of Exhibit" Engraved on reverse is "specimen". Most likely was final sample from Medalic Art Co., NY for approval by medals committee. Appears to be same as approved design. Probably unique.
29. Four proof coins. 1961 and 1962 Roosevelt dimes and 1961 and 1962 Washington quarters. All choice proof condition.
30. Chicago Coin Club bulletin, volume 1, number 1, 4 pages, slightly soiled, very good condition, rare. Minimum bid \$30.00.
31. Same as 30. Although there are two of these bulletins in this auction, they are still scarce. I don't recall seeing more than two others being offered in the past ten years. Minimum bid \$30.00.

From a Numismatic Scholar

32. England Crown, 1899, Trade dollar, VF-XF
33. England Double Florin, 1887, Roman I, XF
34. History of Jewish Coinage by Frederic C. Madden, Pegasus Publishing Co., 1967, San Diego
35. Group of six wooden nickels - coin club meetings
36. Group of five wooden nickels - coin club meetings
37. Group of eight roll-outs on seven pennies and one Detroit Transportation token, includes one by Henry Blaha.

Miscellaneous

38. Auction catalog, Jean Elsen sale 55, September, 1998. Important collection of oriental and other world coins.
39. Auction catalog, Kricheldorf sale 46, July, 1998. Heavy in early European, 97 plates, hard cover.
40. Auction catalog, Bowers and Merena, Rare Coins From the Abe Kosoff estate, November, 1985.
41. Auction catalog, Stacks, Gold and Silver Coins of the World, March 1988.
42. Auction catalog, Stacks and Superior, joint sale of Charles Kramer Collection, November 30 - December 1, 1988, hard cover, few notations.

Chicago Coin Club

CHATTER



December, 1998



DOCENDO DISCIMUS

WE LEARN BY TEACHING

CHATTER

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Editor's Notes

We are nearing the end of another year and for our Club officers an end to a two year term of duty. Under the guidance of President Mark Wieclaw a lot was done toward making the 1999 ANA Convention a success. Work was also started on the 80th Anniversary plaque which will be available in 1999. Many thanks to our outgoing officers and to the committees working on these projects.

Speaking of plaquettes, if you have not yet ordered yours and wish to do so please order soon. Pre orders must be in by December 31st. Gold and silver and the process set can be pre-ordered only. No orders for these will be accepted after December 31st. The bronze can be ordered after December 31st but only a limited number will be available and there is no way of telling how quickly they will run out.

Your annual dues is payable by January 1st 1999. Enclosed is an addressed envelope for your convenience in making your payment. Regular membership is \$10.00 life membership is \$250.00. Make your check out to Chicago Coin Club and mail it to our secretary.

William A. Burd

MINUTES OF THE 958th MEETING

The 958th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by President, Mark Wieclaw on Wednesday, November 11, 1998 at 7pm at the First National Bank Building. There were no guests for the evening. The minutes and treasurer's report were read and approved. Alex Basok became a member this evening. There was no Show and Tell because of the annual club auction.

Regarding committees, the audit committee has not met yet. Jeff Rosinia reported that chicken or fish will be served at the Christmas banquet. The 80th anniversary committee stated that ILNA and CSNA have been furnished press releases regarding the club 80th anniversary. Book committee reported that 19 copies of Perspectives on Numismatics remain.

Under old business, photos for the upcoming 1999 ANA Convention were discussed. For new business, Drew Michyeta mentioned ANS event cash bar on December 3, 1998 at 7pm at the Chicago Hilton and Towers.

There was some discussion regarding regular club meetings held in conjunction with special conventions such as CPMX and CICF and how that cuts down on the regular number of meetings. It was decided that for February the regular meeting will be first held at the First National Bank building at the regular time and then temporarily adjourned and reconvened at CPMX. The club will hold it's meetings in April and August at CICF and ANA respectively.

Jeff Rosinia was this month's quiz winner.

Business portion of the meeting was adjourned at 8:40pm.

The annual auction was conducted by Chet Poderski and Dennis Fuller.

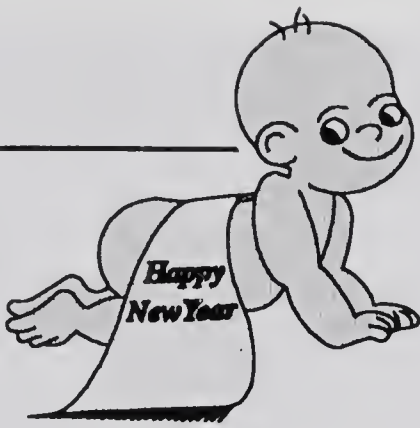
Respectfully Submitted,
Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

IMPORTANT DATES

- Dec 9 CCC Annual Banquet- held at the "Mid-Day Club" on the 56th floor of the First National Bank building - Featured Speaker - **Robert Feiler** on *Box Thalers*

Box thalers originated during the middle of the sixteenth century and were principally manufactured in the Augsburg and Nuremberg area of Germany. They were created by artisans who would hollow out these large size silver coins so that the sides would unscrew or snap open like a box. The interior could be used for a variety of purposes and would hold portraits, snuff, secret documents, personal mementos, etc. Robert Feiler has been collecting these unique and cleverly crafted pieces for a number of years and has a number of very attractive pieces to show. Recently he acquired a box thaler where its contents are a series of hand paintings on transparent mica. One is a full portrait of a lady and the rest are different parts of her wardrobe that fit perfectly over her - like a modern paper doll. His presentation promises to be particularly entertaining to our guests who are not numismatists. He'll also show pieces from his collection of changed coins, which for the most part are a spin off of the box thalers.

- Jan 13 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - bank note collector, Tim Kyzivat on *Chicago Broken Bank Notes*, a slide retrospective of bank notes from former banks in the city, and from towns incorporated into Chicago.
- Feb 10 CCC Meeting - Agenda to be announced. At the end of our regular meeting we will temporarily adjourn and reconvene at the CPMX on Saturday, February 20th.
- Feb 20 CCC Meeting reconvened at the Chicago Paper Money Exposition held at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel at 1pm. Featured Speaker - nationally renowned dealer, **Art Kagin** on *A 70 Year Retrospective of Collections, Dealers and Numismania*
- Mar 10 CCC Meeting - Agenda to be announced.
- Apr 10 CCC Meeting - Held in conjunction with the Chicago International Coin Fair at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel at 1pm- Featured Speaker - ANA Museum Curator, **Bob Hoge** on *Ancient Coins*



BIRTHDAYS AND YEAR JOINED

Jan 16	Michael Metras	
Jan 18	Denise Kitchen	1998
Jan 22	Venson Brown	1997
Jan 26	Jennie Sochon	1982

OUR 959th MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, December 9, 1998

TIME: 6:00 PM - Cocktails
7:00 PM - Dinner

PLACE: The Mid Day Club
1st National Bank Building
56th Floor

Enter building at the Clark Street entrance and take the elevator to the 56th floor.

PROGRAM: Presentation of Awards
Featured Speaker - **Robert Feiler**
on *Box Thalers*

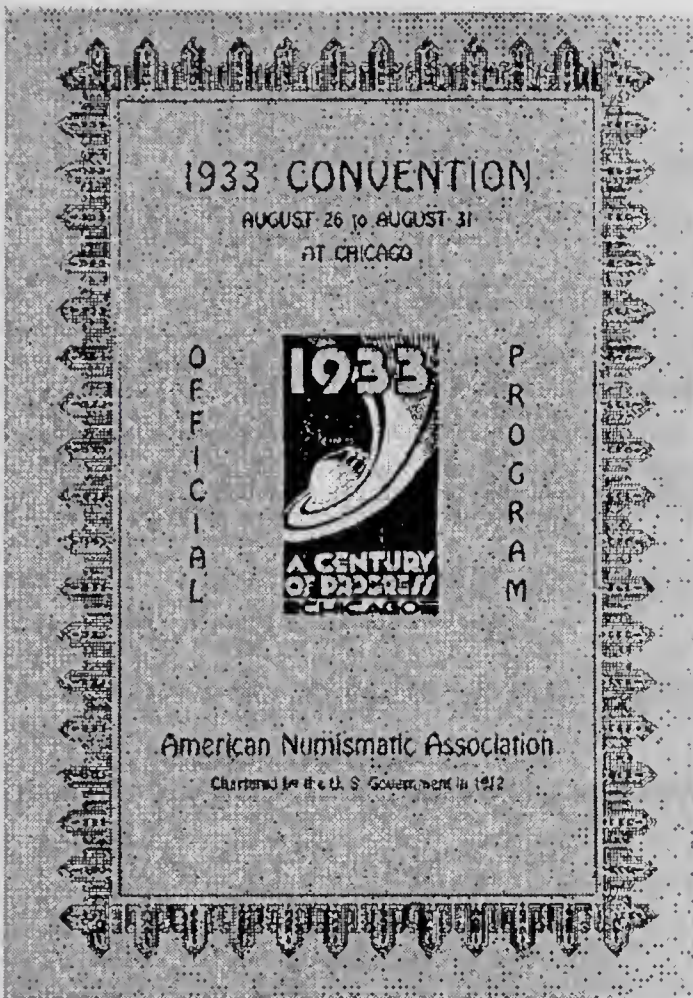
CHICAGO COIN CLUB ANNUAL AUCTION

NOVEMBER 11, 1998

PRICES REALIZED

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1.	\$16.00	21.	\$5.00	41.	\$8.00
2.	2.00	22.	4.00	42.	3.00
3.	1.00	23.	4.00	43.	24.00
4.	2.00	24.	10.00	44.	32.00
5.	1.00	25.	6.00	45.	2.00
6.	5.00	26.	30.00	46.	No Bid
7.	5.00	27.	15.00	47.	35.00
8.	5.00	28.	44.00	48.	8.50
9.	4.00	29.	5.00	49.	5.00
10.	2.00	30.	50.00	50.	12.00
11.	4.00	31.	Wthdrwn	51.	35.00
12.	5.00	32.	No bid	52.	No bid
13.	4.00	33.	No bid	53.	No bid
14.	11.00	34.	15.00	54.	2.00
15.	6.00	35.	1.00	55.	No bid
16.	2.00	36.	1.00	56.	No bid
17.	2.00	37.	6.00	57.	No bid
18.	3.00	38.	14.00	58.	No bid
19.	1.00	39.	13.00	59.	6.00
20.	1.00	40.	3.00	60.	6.00

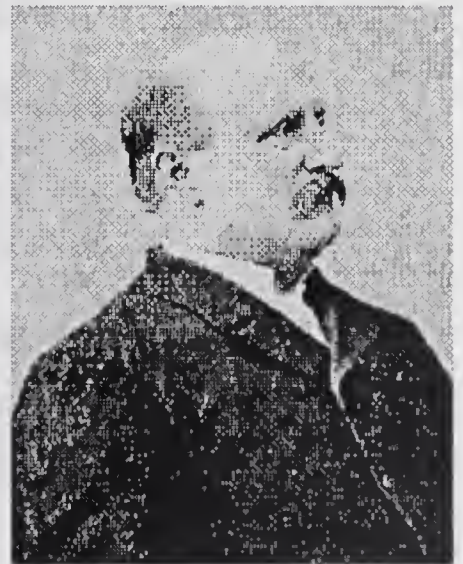
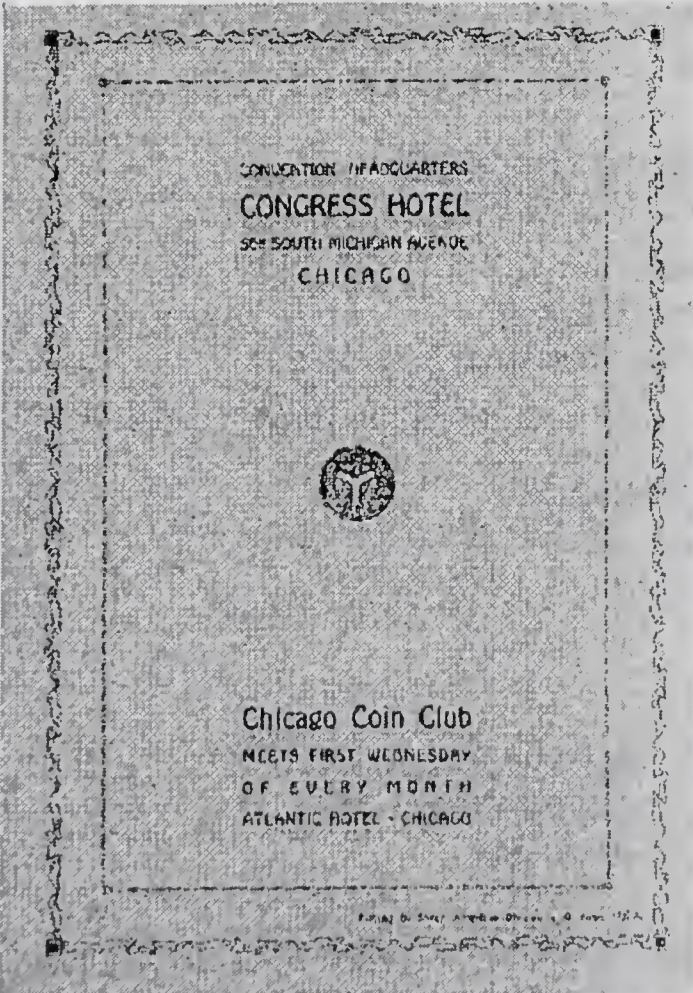
**1933 CONVENTION
AUGUST 26 TO AUGUST 31
AT CHICAGO
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION
OFFICIAL PROGRAM**



This six page program shows a day to day outline of events, a photograph of Dr. George F. Heath (shown below), founder of The Numismatist and the American Numismatic Association, a list of the former Presidents of the ANA from 1891 to 1932 and photos of the officers of the ANA in 1933.

It also includes a photograph of J. Henri Ripstra, President of the Chicago Coin Club and a list of the convention committees and the CCC officers in 1933.

This program was lot number forty four in the Chicago Coin Club's annual auction held on Wednesday, November 11, 1998.



**Dr. George F. Heath
(1850-1908)**

CHATTER MATTER

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

Chicago Coin Club
P.O. Box 2301
Chicago, IL 60690

VISIT OUR WEB SITE

<http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html>

CONTACTING YOUR EDITOR

TELEPHONE: 1-773-586-7666 or 1-800-895-2246

FAX: 1-773-586-7754

WRITE: William A. Burd

Chicago Coin Company, Inc.
6455 W. Archer Ave.
Chicago, IL 60638

CLUB OFFICERS

Mark Wieclaw - President
Carl Wolf - First Vice President
Robert Feiler - Second Vice President

Directors: Mike Metras
Andrew Michyeta III
Jeff Rosinia
Steve Zitowsky

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton - Secretary/Treasurer
William A. Burd - Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan - Archivist
